

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



OUR TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN: A SOWAR OF THE 10TH BENGAL LANCERS, AND A PRIVATE OF THE 9TH FOOT.—SEE PAGE 566.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 3rd inst., at Lindum House, Aldershot, the wife of W. E. Foster, Esq., of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at St. Petersburg, the wife of J. Ellis G. H. Lee, of a son.
On the 1st ult., at Fulmer Place, Fulmer, Slough, Lady John Hay, wife of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., Lady Clementine Mitford, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Evington Place, Wye, Ashford, Lady Honeywood, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th ult., at the parish church, Boston, by the Rev. Canon Blenkins, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Streetfield, B.A., Vicar of Isywood, Wrexham, and the Rev. G. Sidney Streetfield, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Louth, brothers of the bridegroom, the Rev. Henry Bertram Streetfield, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Skirbeck, Boston, to youngest son of the late Rev. William Streetfield, Vicar of East Ham, to Agnes Mount, elder daughter of A. Mercer Adam, M.D., and J.P. for county of Lincoln.
On the 24th ult., at the British Embassy Chapel, Constantinople, by the Rev. G. Washington, Chaplain to the Embassy, Richard Sarell, M.D., M.R.C.P., to Thalia, third daughter of Constantine Varsani, Esq., formerly of Glasgow.
On the 1st inst., at the Church of Hatley St. George, Cambs., Mr. C. W. Prescott, eldest son of the late Sir G. W. Prescott, Bart., to Constance, eldest daughter of J. C. Evans, Esq., of Hatley Park, Cambs.
On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, J. E. Hope, Esq., eldest son of J. Hope, Esq., Belmont, to Sophia, fifth daughter of Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, of Dumfries, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Leamington, Elizabeth Anne Murray, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, and grand-daughter of John, third Duke of Athole, in her 75th year.
On the 7th inst., at G2, Albany, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., aged 84 years.
On the 7th inst., at Leamington, Elizabeth Anne Murray, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, and grand-daughter of John, third Duke of Athole, in her 75th year.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Miles.	In.	
May 30	30.251	53.8	30.9	62	9	65.8	39.2	113	0.010	E. SW.
31	30.086	48.2	45.1	89	10	53.9	46.9	88	0.215	WSW. NW.
June 1	30.090	50.9	43.0	76	9	62.2	46.4	343	0.015	NNE. NE.
2	29.978	53.7	49.3	86	9	63.6	49.7	324	0.000	NNE. NE.
3	29.856	52.1	48.3	78	10	56.6	50.2	256	0.100	N.
4	29.898	47.9	39.3	74	7	56.9	44.3	297	0.000	N. NNE.
5	29.972	50.2	39.5	69	8	60.2	37.8	225	0.135	NW. W.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.251 30.086 30.090 29.978 29.856 29.898 29.972
Temperature of Air .. 53.8 48.2 50.9 53.7 52.1 47.9 50.2
Temperature of Evaporation .. 48.2 45.1 43.0 49.3 48.3 39.3 39.5
Direction of Wind .. E. SW. WSW. NW. NNE. NE. N. N. NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.									
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.			
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
15 3 5 20 5 40 6 0 6 23 6 47 7 13 7 40 8 10 8 37 10 9 45 10 17 10 50									

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.
JUNE 18, 21, 23, 25.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission to Palace on JUNE 18, 21, 23, 25, SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE each day; or, by Ticket purchased before the day, FIVE SHILLINGS.

CRYSTAL PALACE SEASON-TICKETS, ONE GUINEA.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL
(Dates as above); and GREAT ROSE SHOW, JULY 3. Season Tickets admit to Palace on all the Festival Days, and on Rose Show days.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.
Plans and Tickets at Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.
REHEARSAL, JUNE 18. Almost all the Solo Vocalists will appear at the Rehearsal.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.
MESSIAH, JUNE 21. Solo Vocalists: Madame Allani, Madame Patey, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Maas; Mr. Santley and Signor Foll. Trumpet Obligato, Mr. T. Harper.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.
SELECTIONS, JUNE 23. Solo Vocalists: Madame Adeline Patti, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Osmond, Mrs. Suter, Madame Trebelli; Mr. Vernon Kirby, Mr. Edward Lloyd; and Mr. Santley. Flute Obligato, Mr. Briss. Trumpet Obligato, Mr. T. Harper.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT, JUNE 25. Solo Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Brinson, and Mr. F. King.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.
FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS.
Organist, Mr. Willing. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

LEEDS TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
OCTOBER 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1880.
Patron, The QUEEN. Conductor, Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
OUTLINE PROGRAMMES may now be had on application to Festival Offices, Leeds. FRED. R. SPARK, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Collingwood
Court, Bagshot, Surrey.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the above Institution on SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880, at Three o'clock, in the Asylum, in aid of the Funds of the Institution. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have graciously signified their intention of being present on the occasion, and will be supported by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other distinguished visitors.
The following Artists have generously given their services:—Vocalists, Misses Robertson, Miss Lillian Bailey, Mr. George Cosby, Herr Henschel; Violoncello, Mons. B. Albert. Conductor, Signor Randegger.
Between the First and Second Parts I.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught has consented to receive POETESSES from LADES who wish to benefit the Institution by contributing or collecting FIVE GUINEAS towards its Funds.
Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had of the Secretary, CHARLES A. WALKER, 18, Newgate-street, London, E.C. Family Tickets by arrangement. Purchasers admitted free. Early application is requested, as the Hall will accommodate only a limited number of persons.

MUSICAL UNION.—LEOPOLD AUER, Violin Soloist, from St. Petersburg, with Joseph Wieniawski, Pianist, from Warsaw, on TUESDAY, 2nd inst., and on TUESDAY, 23rd. THE GRAND MATINEE. Auer and Duvernoy, Pianist expressly from Paris—their farewell performance. Solos and septets of Beethoven and Hummel.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
THE NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND BALLADS.
Reappearance of that immensely popular Comedian, Mr. CHARLES SUTTON.
Introduction of
AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE
in the second part of the Entertainment in the shape of
GRAND MILITARY AND ALLEGORICAL TRANSFORMATION SABOT DANCE,
in which the services of the entire strength of the Company will be called into requisition.
The Dresses by Mrs. MAY. The Line-Light Effects by Mr. KERR.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—HENLEY REGATTA.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JUNE 17 and 18.
On each day of the Regatta SPECIAL TRAINS will leave Paddington for Henley at 9.15, 10.20, 10.55, and 11.50 a.m., and 12.40 p.m., returning from Henley at 5.15, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 8.45, and 9.30 p.m. Trains will also leave Henley at 6.25, 8.40, and 8.50 p.m., calling immediately as per time-table. Fares from Paddington to Henley and back—First Class, 10s. 6d.; Second Class, 8s.; Third Class, 6s. 4d. Third-Class Return Tickets at 3s. 6d. each are also issued by certain trains. For further particulars see special bills.
J. Gateason, General Manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (20th time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with an Idyll, by W. G. Wills, entitled IOLANDE. Iolanthe, Miss Ellen Terry; Count Tristan, Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening at 8.20, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANDE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday, at Two o'clock. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne, Music by M. Edouard Frowin. Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.
EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant scenic effects. Magnificent Transformation, gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet." "It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it." "Too high praise cannot be given to the principals, whose dancing is fairly enchanting."—Era.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Vott, Marie Compton, Lizzie Simms, G. H. Macdonald, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. De Castro Troupe. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.
ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY.—Mr. Maskelyne's Original and Marvellous Entertainment is given EVERY EVENING at Eight, and at Three and Eight on SATURDAYS. Her Alambic Enkell, the popular Sleight-of-Hand Conjurer, and Little Louis, the Clairvoyant, give their clever performances Every Altamoon at Three, excepting on Saturday.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—EVERY EVENING at Eight, by F. C. Burnand, Music by J. L. Molloy; after which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with a New Second Piece, A PLAYING VISIT, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND.
Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annex. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna cafe, conditore, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by tramsways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 5, Düsseldorf.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION.
NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

FINAL EXHIBITION, at BURLINGTON GALLERY,
191, PICCADILLY, of the WORKS of ELIJAH WALTON, the whole of which are for sale at very moderate prices.
From Ten to six. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE TRESTERUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

The work of building up a new policy, even when it is raised upon the basis of old principles, is necessarily slow at the outset, and demands from on-looking critics the exercise of a large forbearance. Things which may be thought to have gone wrong cannot be set right all at once. Between intention, however determined, and act, however seemingly simple, there must, in almost all cases, but especially in political ones, intervene a number of preliminary and preparatory operations, which call for time and patience in putting them into force. This may occasionally give rise to decisions undoubtedly inconsistent with the main design theretofore exhibited. Real progress may be made without being immediately visible; rubbish may be cleared away; uncomely encroachments may be pushed back; improvements may be left for a time imperfectly finished; obstructions which cannot be removed may render requisite certain adaptations which otherwise would never have been sanctioned; and works may, here and there, be deferred until progress in another direction will have rendered them safe. The only criterion by which such labours can be judged is that they all shall tend to one issue, due regard being had to the obstacles which stand in the way. The time will come when the course will be clear, when the policy pursued may be fitly pursued for its own sake, and upon its own merits. Till then the country, unless we much mistake its mood, is inclined to suspend its judgment as to how far, or how fast, its wishes are being turned into realities. It looks rather to the tried character of those who are engaged in the undertaking than to the exact correspondence of the means employed with the end desired; and it waits, rather confidently than suspiciously, for the development, in substance more than in form, of the great objects to which it has signified its adherence.

Events have dragged into temporary prominence the Foreign policy of the Gladstone Administration. Turkey, Afghanistan, and South Africa, are once more uppermost in men's minds. They have not been elaborately debated in either House of Parliament, although they have been so far touched upon as to elicit, as clearly as may be, the direction in which her Majesty's Government have set their faces. The arrival of Mr. Goschen at Constantinople; the delay interposed by the Porte of an opportunity of presenting his credentials to the Sultan; the state of feeling, official and unofficial, with which his mission is regarded at the metropolis of Eastern Europe, and the

movements which are taking place for the rectification of the Greek and Montenegrin frontiers, although they do nothing more than show an increased activity of diplomatic effort, prove that the Queen's Ministers are intent upon converting form into fact, so far as the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin are concerned. That they are doomed to ultimate disappointment seems more probable than not. Turkish rule cannot, it would appear, be galvanised into independent life. It will not, perhaps, instantly disappear from Europe; it may be politic to prevent, if possible, its premature extinction. The last experiment is now being made to keep alive that which is obviously beyond the reach of remedial measures. But, in making it, time is secured for maturing the policy to be adopted and enforced when the long-anticipated collapse shall actually occur. No doubt the Government, or, at any rate, the leading members of it, have shaped in outline the general features of the action best adapted to meet this issue; and if they can concert with the other great Powers of Europe in fixing by anticipation the steps to be taken in case of an utter breakdown of Turkish authority, they would certainly deserve well of the country.

The information they have given to Parliament in regard to their intentions in Afghanistan is as clear and as precise as circumstances will admit of. In reply to questions from Sir Harcourt Johnstone and Mr. Samuelson, Lord Hartington submitted his answer in the shape of a written "memorandum." A detailed exposition of what is intended to be done would be unsafe, he said, just at the present moment, because information reaches Afghanistan with such rapidity, and the Chiefs of that country are so jealous one of another, that any premature revelation of particulars would probably tend to the frustration of any scheme of which they might form a part. But he stated that the Government desired to bring actual military operations to a close at as early a period as possible; to avoid further contention of any kind with the tribes of the Afghan region; and to leave behind them, when the main body of our troops retire from that territory, something like a prospect of settled government. The Cabinet did not look with favour upon any arrangement which would render necessary a permanent occupation of Candahar by British Forces; and, in regard to the maintenance of the present "scientific" frontier, or to the practical assertion of the Gundamak Treaty, they held themselves free to come to any decision which the nature of the case might, now or hereafter, commend to their judgment.

Then as to South Africa, the Commissionership of Sir Bartle Frere is not to be forthwith withdrawn. He is engaged in negotiating a scheme of Confederation, and seems to have brought it near to completion. He has all the threads of it in his hands. He is best acquainted with the persons to be communicated with, the kind of influences which may be most powerful with them, and the particular course to be pursued in order to bring the business to a satisfactory solution. His authority at the Cape is limited by the territorial boundaries of the Colony; and whilst earnest injunctions have been pressed upon the Government there to deal justly, mercifully, and considerately with the Native Races, it is hoped that there will be no collision in future, and it seems to be more than probable that when the work of Confederation has been achieved Sir Bartle Frere will be recalled from his post.

The House of Commons has been busily engaged on Domestic questions. There is less need for Ministerial reticence herein. The further relief of Ireland, in material respects, as well as the complete extension to her of political equality; the appointment of a Committee to examine and report upon the question of Water Supply in the Metropolis; the announcement made that Flogging in the Army and Navy is to be abolished; the slight alteration which is to put Ground Game at the concurrent disposal of Tenants and Landlords; and various other measures, or intimations of measures for next Session, show something like an earnest of what is to be expected from the present Parliament. Nor ought we to ignore, in this relation, the passing of the second reading of the Burials Bill in the House of Lords, by a small but sufficient majority. All things considered, the aspect of the times, so far as the public affairs of the kingdom are concerned, strike us as very hopeful, if not entirely satisfactory.

The honorary freedom of the City of London is to be presented to the King of the Greeks.

Yesterday week the Duke of Cambridge witnessed a sham fight at Aldershot. At the conclusion of the manoeuvres his Royal Highness inspected the whole of the troops on the ground, numbering about 7500.

At a second meeting of the members of Boodle's Club held last Saturday at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Redesdale presiding, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Gainer, having declined to comply with the reasonable proposals submitted to him, this meeting is of opinion that it is impossible for members to continue any further connection with a club under such management."

The portraits of eighteen members of the new House of Commons, which appear in this week's number of our Journal, are supplied by photographs taken by the London Stereoscopic Company (four of them); Messrs. W. and D. Downey; Messrs. Elliott and Fry; F. Baum, Manchester; R. W. Thrupp, Birmingham; T. Wood, Darlington; T. and J. Holroyd, Harrogate; T. Donovan and Co., Brighton; T. Heavside, Durham; J. W. Clarke, Bury St. Edmunds (two); W. Kent, Eastbourne; Jabez Hughes, Ryde; T. Rodger, St. Andrew's; and E. E. Hibling, Maidstone.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is extremely painful to read in a newspaper so thoroughly Liberal in its principles—so able, and, as a rule, so unprejudiced in the expression of those principles—as the *Weekly Dispatch*, a virulent renewal of ill-conditioned opposition to the erection of a sculptured memorial of the late Prince Imperial of France in Westminster Abbey. The *Dispatch* observes that it is not too late for further protests against this proposed “sacrilege” to be made, that the matter will probably be brought before Parliament in the course of a few days, and that “it is needless to say that much will depend on the attitude which organised Liberalism throughout England, and more particularly in the metropolis, will assume with respect to this glorification of the ‘Man of December.’”

The erection of the memorial (by which, I hope, Dean Stanley continues his resolution to abide) was originally suggested in the *Illustrated London News*; when the writer of this column, quoting from the Dean's own book, ventured to draw Dr. Stanley's attention to memorials of illustrious foreigners in the Abbey, notably the mural tablet commemorative of the Corsican Pasquale di Paoli, one of the earliest friends of the First Napoleon. I have said my say, at length, “in another place,” concerning what the *Dispatch* is pleased to call “the Abbey Scandal;” but I may just be allowed here to ask “organised Liberals” three questions. Did they ever hear of a certain ultra-Liberal English writer named William Hazlitt? Do they know that he was the most ardent of Bonapartists, and that his “Life of Napoleon” is one continuous and splendid panegyric on the First Emperor; and, finally, are they aware that when the British Government, in concert with the Allied Powers, determined on the exile of Bonaparte to St. Helena, almost the only conspicuous politicians in England who sympathised with the prisoner and protested against his deportation were two Advanced Liberal members of Parliament, Mr. Henry Gray Bennet and Mr. M. A. Taylor? The beautiful commiseration afterwards extended to the “conqueror and captive of the earth” by the Liberal Lord and Lady Holland is a matter of history.

Mem.: The “Jingoes” of to-day—or rather of the day before yesterday—were, in 1815, the hottest of anti-Bonapartists. It is amusing to read in a number of the *Examiner* published during the year just named an extract from a Tory newspaper, gravely reciting how certain red silk pocket-handkerchiefs, marked in the corner with an initial “L,” had been found among Napoleon's linen, sent on shore from the Bellerophon to be washed in Plymouth. These handkerchiefs, it was as gravely inferred, had been stolen by the Corsican Usurper from his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII., on the flight of that august and obese Monarch from the Tuileries.

I know not whether the jest be in Joe Miller (whom we more frequently talk about than read); but most of us have heard the very stale story of the Frenchman and the Englishman, who, having quarrelled, agreed to fight a duel with pistols, and in the dark. The Englishman, humanely reluctant to shed the blood of a fellow-creature, fired up the chimney; and the Frenchman came down. There is a delicious implied sneer at the assumed normal poltroonery of the vivacious Gaul in the story. I was reminded of it recently while reading in a daily paper a gratuitously cruel and unjust insinuation that M. Henri Rochefort was a coward. The writer began by stating that which was altogether at variance with history—namely, that M. Rochefort had hitherto exhibited a wise reluctance to risk his life in a hostile encounter; and concluded by scornfully advising him to bear in mind the perils which environ the man who meddles with cold iron.

Rochefort a coward! Or ever he confronted the ex-officer of dragoons, M. Koechlin, the sickly, nervous editor of the *Lanterne* had fought eight duels. Four I can remember without book. One with a Spanish grandee; another with Prince Achille Murat; a third with M. Ferdinand Baroche (whom Rochefort wounded); and a fourth with M. Paul de Cassagnac, the doughtiest duellist in France. A great many persons must conscientiously abhor M. Rochefort's political opinions, and may regard him as a reckless and scurrilous libeller; but *noblesse oblige*; and in affairs of honour the quondam deputy and *député* has not yet forgotten that he is the Count Victor Henri de Rochefort-Luçay. That is, perhaps, why the French aristocracy and the French bourgeoisie hate him so. Who knows what he may be, *au fond*? That terrible Radical Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Comte de Mirabeau, would probably have been guillotined as an “aristo” had he lived two years longer than he did; and John Wilkes, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London, Colonel in the City Militia, and ex-Lord Mayor and Alderman, once laughingly told a lady that “he had never been a Wilkite.”

Mem.: The two best *bon-mots* of Rochefort that I can remember are, first, his remark when the remission of one of the sentences of imprisonment passed upon him was offered him at the instance of Napoleon III., that “he was not in the habit of accepting favours from persons to whom he had not been introduced;” and next, when in an article in the *Figaro* on sinecures he ironically announced his intention of applying for the post of “Archivist of the shipwreck of La Pérouse.”

The strange epidemic of duelling among journalists and deputies in France, the accounts of which recall some of the wildest stories in the “*Historiettes*” of Tallemant des Réaux may be instructively contrasted with that love for pugilistic encounters which is undeniably deeply ingrained in the character of the English people. Prize-fighting has very properly and necessarily been made illegal; but boxing with the gloves is still a very popular amusement with both gentle and simple; and pugilistic literature is amazingly popular. The fortune—and a very large fortune too—of one

cheap periodical is said to be due to its proprietors reprinting verbatim reports of bygone fistic contests—battles which were they fought now “in the open” would cause all decent people to shudder, and to call indignantly for the interference of the police.

I am old enough to have known Tom Spring (a highly respectable individual, strongly resembling in aspect a dissenting minister) and Pierce Egan the Elder, the once famous author of “*Boxiana*.” Ben Caunt and Owen Swift were much more recent acquaintances; and my mother knew “Gentleman” Jackson, and Mr. Gully, once a professional “bruiser,” and afterwards M.P. for Pontefract, very well. Thus I was not at all shocked when, last week, there came under my notice the first volume of five hundred pages, entitled “*Pugilistica*; or, the History of British Boxing,” compiled by Mr. H. Downes Miles, for ever so many years ring reporter to the London daily press and *Bell's Life*, and editor of several sporting periodicals. Mr. Downes Miles's book contains, in addition to a mass of information bearing on pugilistic *fasti* and chronology, a long series of portraits and biographies of Champions and other notabilities of the British Ring, from James Fig (not Figg, as his name is erroneously spelt in the “show-card” engraved by Hogarth), who flourished between 1719 and 1734, down to George Nicholls, who died in 1832, and who finds a niche in “*Pugilistica*” owing to his early celebrity as the victor of Tom Cribb.

Mem.: Champion Fig's portrait was painted by Sir James Thornhill, who decorated the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital and the interior of the cupola of St. Paul's Cathedral. Sir James, according to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, also painted a portrait of Jack Sheppard, when that ingenious malefactor was lying, under an enormous load of fetters, in the Condemned Hold in Newgate. Can anybody tell me whether anything positive is known as to the whereabouts of this portrait? I ask, because about Christmas time last year I was shown, in a well-known bar-room in Pennsylvania-avenue, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, a very old and dingy looking portrait which the proprietor of the bar-room—a well-known character in Washington, and Don Saltero-like in his avidity for amassing rarities—declared to be the original Thornhill Jack Sheppard. There was thus much internal evidence as to the accuracy of the statement in the fact that the face was that of a young man, deadly pale, but with a thick, stubby, black beard and moustache. Now Jack had given his keepers so much trouble that they were probably as reluctant to have him shaved as to let him shave himself. In our days, even, convicts are not shaved—for fear of accidents. Their beards are clipped close down to the skin, with scissors. It is scarcely possible (looking at the slight artistic reputation in which the works of Thornhill are now held) that anyone would have thought it worth his while to copy the effigy of the notorious housebreaker.

French plays at the Gaiety, Dutch plays at the Imperial, Salvini and Ristori looming in the future; really we are becoming a most polyglot people in the way of dramatic entertainments. The last linguistic sensation has been the performance at Balliol College, Oxford, by the undergraduates, assisted by their Professors and tutors, of the Agamemnon of Æschylus in the original Greek. The performance is pronounced by competent critics to be an unqualified success. I wonder whether Professor Blackie was present when the “Agamemnon” was given, and what he thought of the Oxford pronunciation of Hellenic Greek. It will be borne in mind that the English Greek pronunciation, which is founded on the uncouth code introduced by Erasmus used to be regarded as “Protestant” Greek; whereas the Greek pronunciation brought from Constantinople by the Byzantine exiles who were patronised by the Medici, was advocated by Bishop Gardiner, and was consequently denounced and ostracised in this country as “Papistical” Greek. What a fine thing is the *odium theologum*! Still, ever since the time of Elizabeth, as old Fuller remarks, “this new (Erasmian) pronunciation has prevailed, whereby we English speak Greek, and are able to understand one another, which nobody else can.”

Ulster King at Arms, all lovers of the mystic craft of Heraldry will rejoice to hear, is in no danger of disestablishment. The dignified office is not to be abolished when it becomes—a long time hence, I hope—vacant; and Sir Bernard Burke (*que vive mil años*) should be regarded, not as a burden, but as a boon to the public. Ulster is deservedly held in 1880 in greater esteem by his countrymen than in 1819 his Scotch compeer, Lyon King at Arms, was held by Christopher North. I read in *Blackwood* for August, in the year last named, these intensely spiteful lines headed “The Herald.”

I do remember a strange man—a Herald,
And hereabouts he dwells, whom late I noted
In parti-colour'd coat like a fool's jacket
Or morris-dancer's dress. Musty his looks,
Like to a skin of ancient shrivell'd parchment,
Or an old pair of leather brogues twice turn'd.
And round the dusky room he did inhabit,
Whose wainscots seem'd as old as Noah's ark
Were divers shapes of ugly, ill-form'd monsters
Hung up in 'scutcheons, like an old church aisle.
A blue bear rampant and a griffin gules,
A gaping tiger and a cat-a-mountain,
Gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire.

And so on for twenty more lines of abuse. The verses are signed “S.”

Mem.: Since the use of Norman French has been abandoned in legal pleadings, is it *à dire majesté*—is it *scandalum magnatum*, &c., deferentially to inquire what practical use there can be in retaining the barbarous old nomenclature in which heraldic terms are veiled? Why should we not in blazonry say red instead of “gules,” gold instead of “or,” blue instead of “azure,” and so forth. Heraldry is a very beautiful and historically instructive branch of Art-Science. Is it in order to deter the profane vulgar from studying the craft, that it is enwrapped in a cloudy garment of uncouth and obsolete verbiage? Let it

be noted that foreign *héralds d'armes* are, as a rule, as utterly incapable of comprehending our heraldic language as foreign scholars are unable to understand our astoundingly perverse fashion of mispronouncing Greek. The Erasmian pronunciation of Attic has made us the laughing-stock of foreigners; still we cling to it as a dear and precious inheritance. We are a peculiar people. By the way, the emblems on the shields of the heroes of the Iliad might constitute a distinct branch of comparative heraldic research; and armorial explorations would be further promoted if we seriously set ourselves to learn Chinese. A Chinaman is a born herald.

In the matter of the sedan-chair: a mystery. An esteemed friend, not long since returned from Italy, tells me that sedans are still in use in some parts of the land where the citrons bloom. Notably, at Assisi did my friend behold an old and beautiful *sedà portabile*, the property of a noble but impoverished family. They were averse from selling their sedan bodily, save at a price for which they could have a new one built; still they were willing, “for a consideration,” to dispose of the antique and sumptuous embossed velvet fittings.

But why do I call the sedan chair a mystery? Simply because I cannot comprehend the meaning of the prefix of “sedan.” In the Rev. E. C. Brewer's “*Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*” I find it stated in a tone of calmly complacent wisdom that “Sedan chairs were invented at Sedan, in the north of France;” and that they were “introduced into France in 1617 by M. de Montbrun, and called *chaises à porteurs*. If the sedan was invented at Sedan, which is in France, how could it be introduced into France by M. de Montbrun? In the latest edition of “*Worcester Webster's Dictionary*” it is remarked with less overweening confidence that the portable coach known as a sedan chair was “first made at Sedan;” while in the “*Library Dictionary*” (Collins, Glasgow, 1871) it is, with even less hardihood, hinted that the vehicle in dispute is “said to be named from Sedan, in France, where it was first made.” On what evidence do these more or less positive assertions rest?

On the other hand, Bailey, in his big last-century Dictionary, throws over the local allusion theory altogether, and says of the sedan, as a chair, that it is probably derived from the Latin *sedes*. And Guy Miegé, lexicographing in French and English at the end of the seventeenth century, speaks of a sedan or chair to be carried by men, and translates it into French as *une chaise à porteurs*. Ménage, in his “*Origines de la Langue Française*,” written not long after the alleged “introduction” of sedan chairs into France by M. du Montbrun, is silent about Sedan. But what does Littré say? I have not got Littré; and, looking at the price of butcher's meat and the imminence of quarter day, I cannot afford to buy him. In any case, it is simply absurd to speak of the sedan chair as having been “invented” at Sedan. The machine is nothing more nor less than the antique *sella gestatoria* mentioned by Juvenal (l. 124). I know that the *sella gestatoria* of the Pope is an open chair borne on poles on men's shoulders; but the Roman satirist specifies explicitly a closed chair in the line describing the fraudulent husband “*ostendens vacuum et clausam pro conjuge sellam*”—the empty chair in which his beloved Galla is supposed to be asleep; and the learned Mr. J. Delaware Lewis, in his literal prose translation of Juvenal, renders “*sella*” as a sedan chair. Another variety of the species is quoted by Mr. Anthony Rich, in his “*Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*,” where he notes the *lectica* alluded to by Juvenal as a sedan (VII. 245), borne by Liburnian bearers, and having closed windows, provocative of sleep. Curiously, no sculptured nor graphic representation either of the *lectica* or the *sella gestatoria* has come down to us; and, in the absence of any classical authority, Mr. Anthony Rich has figured from Staunton's work on China a Chinese palanquin carried on poles by four coolies, which he conceives to correspond precisely with the Roman original. The sedan was, in all probability, “invented” in the East—the region *par excellence* of rich and lazy people, addicted to using poor and industrious ones as beasts of burden.

The victory of the Duke of Westminster's horse has called up a cohort of sages more or less versed in heraldic lore; and we have been treated in the daily papers to a series of disquisitions on the not very recondite subject of a “Bend Or.” One gentleman writing to the *Times*, says that “the word may be rendered exactly in modern English by the words ‘gold band’—i.e., a golden girdle.” Is the gentleman quite sure that he is right? It strikes me that a girdle is not a thing that crosses, but one that encircles an object; and that a “band” in its sense of an heraldic “bend” is no more a girdle than the broad ribbon of the Garter is the Garter itself.

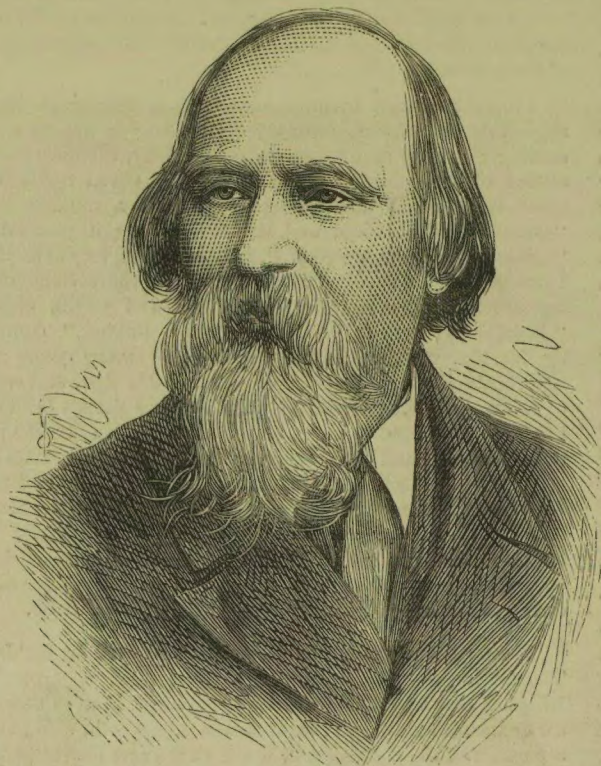
A correspondent asks me for an explanation of the following passage in Bigelow's Life of Benjamin Franklin:—“I am blaming these poor people; and yet there are some things, for instance, the apples of King John, which, were they to be bought (fortunately, they are not), I feel that I, with all my wisdom, should be so tempted to buy that I should ruin myself in the purchase.” The only solution of the obscure allusion that I can offer to my correspondent is the following quotation from “*Cassell's Illustrated History of England*” (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), vol. i., page 263:—“Giving vent to his rage by curses and complaints, John took his way gloomily to the Abbey of Cistercians at Swineshead, where he remained for the night. At supper he ate to excess of peaches or pears, and drank great quantities of new cider.” In the “*Comprehensive History of England*” (Blackie and Son, Edinburgh and London) I read, Div. 2, page (338): “Here he (John) ate gluttonously of some peaches or pears, and drank new cider immoderately.” The learned and candid Dr. Lingard recites that many versions have been current of the circumstances of John Lackland's death; but he makes no specific allusion to a surfeit of fruit or of cider. But perhaps it was another King John, and they were other apples than those used in brewing the Swineshead cider to which reference is made in Franklin's life.

Mem.: in my distress I turned to the before quoted “*Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*,” not by any means an exhaustive work, but still one containing a copious treasury of curious and useful information. Therein I found references to the Apples of Discord, of Istakhar, of Perpetual Youth, of Paradise, of Pyban (the pigmies, according to Sir John Mandeville, lived on the smell of these particular pippins), of Sodom, of Prince Ahmed, and finally to the “*Singing Apple*” of the Countess d'Aulnois. But “nary word” about the “*Apples of King John*.” G. A. S.

THE LATE WILHELM KÜMPEL.

This gifted artist and musician, who died on April 17, was highly esteemed by English personal friends, and other admirers of his genius, during his long residence amongst us; and to one of these, by whom his pencil was employed to delineate the noble sylvan scenery of the New Forest, we owe the opportunity of now publishing Wilhelm Kumpel's portrait, with the following memoir:—

"Wilhelm Kumpel was the son of a merchant in Altona, in Holstein. In 1843 he became a student at the Düsseldorf Academy, and his pictures immediately attracted notice. The King of Denmark, Christian VIII., purchased his "Andromeda," and purposed making him Court painter; but on the outbreak of the war of independence in Schleswig-Holstein in 1848, Kumpel sacrificed these bright prospects to his German patriotism. He therefore visited Copenhagen only as a prisoner of war. His magnificent tenor voice and rare musical insight attracted the notice of Herr Capellmeister Krebs, of Dresden, and of other musicians; and it was only by the influence of the leading professor of the Düsseldorf Academy, and later, of the President of the Royal Academy of Scotland, that he resisted constant pressure to become a professional singer. To escape the interruption of his professional studies by musical engagements he came to England, where he will long be remembered as an amateur musician by those to whom his pictures are unknown. Being an ardent advocate of German unity, his energy twice procured the remittance of large sums to Prussia in aid of national funds for the widows and orphans, victims of the Danish war of 1864, and likewise in the French war of 1870. The development of the German Athenæum in London, to be a rallying centre for his countrymen, and the home of all that is thorough and progressive in German art and science, occupied the best energies of his later years. In 1876, through his numerous literary and artistic friends, and by a series of specimen-sketches which formed the nucleus



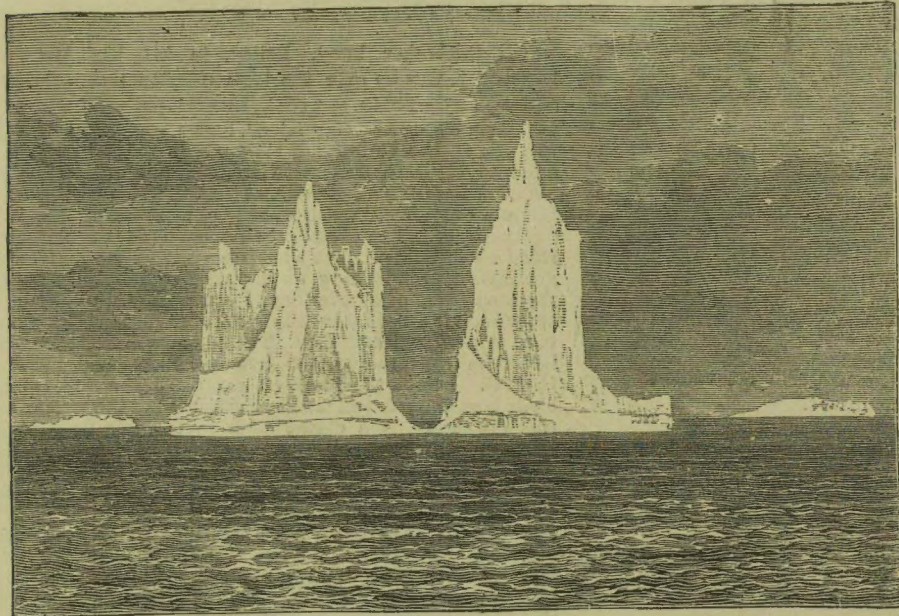
THE LATE MR. WILHELM KÜMPEL.

of the New Forest Exhibition, he contributed largely to that awakening of public opinion which caused the preservation of the New Forest. That exhibition, which was arranged by Mr. G. E. Briscoe Eyre, was noticed in our Journal at the time; and one of Herr Kumpel's sketches, "Mark Ash during Beech Mast," representing one of those arched interiors of woods which he made his especial study, was engraved for the *Illustrated London News*. Another picture of his, sometimes called "The Plum-pudding-Girl," formed the frontispiece to one of our Christmas Numbers. In 1878 he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of Water-Colours in Belgium; but his career of great promise, especially as a colourist, and latterly in water-colour art, was cut short by heart-disease; and he died, at the age of fifty-eight, leaving a large circle of friends, who appreciated his self-sacrificing benevolence and public spirit."

The Portrait is from a photograph by E. Albert and Co., of Park-side, Knightsbridge.

PRINCE LEOPOLD AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

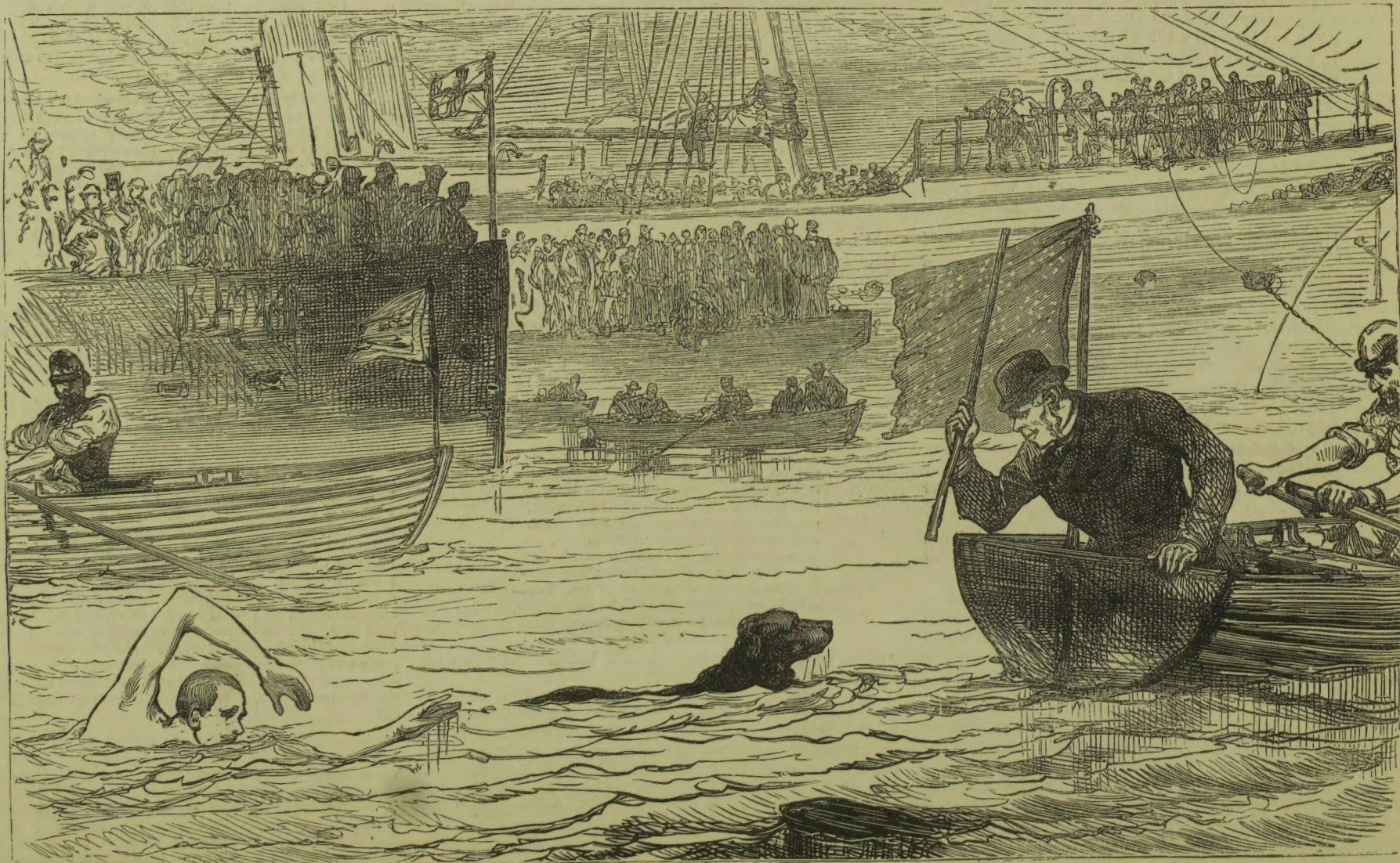
The voyage of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold to Canada on board the fine screw steam-ship *Sardinian*, of the Allan line of Royal Mail service from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, was attended with some unusual experiences. On the edge of the Banks of Newfoundland, which the ship passed on the 19th ult., the icebergs were very numerous, and of the largest size known in these latitudes. The one represented in our Illustration was 300 feet or 350 feet high. On the 21st, when entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Cape Ray, the ship met with field-ice extending right across the gulf, and had to force her passage through the ice for a distance of twenty-four miles. Two vessels—one a steamer, the other a merchant-ship—were observed to be fast in the ice, while several others were kept waiting outside. It



ICEBERGS SEEN BY PRINCE LEOPOLD ON HIS PASSAGE TO CANADA.



THE SARDINIAN FORCING HER WAY THROUGH ICE IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.



SWIMMING-MATCH BETWEEN A DOG AND A MAN.—SEE PAGE 566.



"I take leave of you, as it were, for ever! Adieu! Adieu!"—Act 3.

MADAME MODJESKA AS CONSTANCE, IN "HEARTSEASE," AT THE ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Tuesday, June 8.

The Grand Prix is generally a veritable congress of fashion; last Sunday the rain that fell heavily and steadily all day made it a congress of umbrellas and macintoshes. The ladies were naturally disappointed and cross, but they were there all the same; there was a diminution of fifty thousand francs in gate-money as compared with last year, but the crowd was, nevertheless, immense. The Tribunes were graced with the presence of M. Grévy, M. Gambetta, and a number of Ministerial and Royal personages. In short, the day was far from being a failure, although since the foundation of the prize the race had never been run in such weather. The fact is, that the turf in France has taken the place of the lotteries, and men and women of all classes and conditions go to races not for the sake of the horses but for the sake of the betting. We have races almost every day in the year, except when snow or frost prevents, and every meeting is well attended. It is a perfect rage. On Sunday Mr. Brewer's Robert the Devil won the Grand Prix de Paris easily, much to the disgust of the French, who were counting much upon Beauminet. This was the seventeenth time that this international race has been run since its foundation, and out of those seventeen races the French have won nine times, so that the advantage still remains on their side.

Everything is passing away in France. After the monarchy, the republic; after the republic, the empire; and after the empire, Sarah Bernhardt. And now the Minister of War has abolished the drum, and we shall no longer be called to our windows by the *ra-ta-plan* of the *régiment qui passe*.

We have been blessed with a new *scie* of late. Instead of hearing everywhere the *Amant d'Amant*, or *Fährbach's Ah!* *Ah!* *Ah!* we hear only *psitt! psitt! psitt!* And the ingenious comic singer who has popularised the *scie* receives £80 a week for his pains.

M. Léon Say took the President's chair in the Senate this afternoon for the first time.

The Bonapartist mass at the Eglise Saint Augustin yesterday was followed by some slight disturbance in the street. Some cries of "Vive Cassagnac!" were heard, and eight persons were arrested, all of whom, however, with one exception, were at once liberated after having established their identity.

You have, I believe, become accustomed to the flowery stomachers that ladies now wear. Here in Paris we have invented something else; we have gone into the kitchen-garden to seek ornaments for ladies' hats. After flowers and fruits, an attempt is being made to introduce radishes, turnips, and carrots. This fashion will affect literature, and the *Dame aux Camélias* will be replaced by the *Dame aux Carottes*.

M. Challemeil-Lacour, who is to be the French Ambassador at London, is, like Taine, About, and Sarcey, an old pupil of the Ecole Normale, and a former professor. He held the chair of French literature at Zurich. Then he returned to France, and became a journalist. In 1868 he joined M. Gambetta, Brissot, and Allain-Targé in forming the *Revue Politique*. In 1870 he entered political life, and was elected Senator in 1876. He joined M. Gambetta again in founding the *République Française*, in which he was one of the principal writers until he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne. M. Challemeil-Lacour is a charming conversationalist and an ardent Republican.

That energetic polemic and intolerant reactionary Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers, has been elected Deputy for Brest. This is the first time since the death of Mgr. Dupanloup, of combative memory, that the French episcopate has been represented in the National Assembly. The irrepressible old agitator Blanqui has been defeated by a Radical candidate at Lyons. In the remaining four elections that took place last Sunday the Republicans have been successful.

Sarah Bernhardt's lawsuit with the Comédie Française has been postponed. The case will probably be heard on the 18th. M. Edmond About has just published a new novel, "Le Roman d'un Brave Homme."

Paul de Saint-Victor's book, "Les Deux Masques," which has just appeared, will show English and German scholars that Greek is not entirely unknown in France. The volume, which is the first of a series, is an elaborate and exquisite critical study of Æschylus.

The Government on Monday, in answer to an interpellation, declared its intention of proposing the repeal of the obnoxious censorship which is now applied with questionable justice to caricatures, theatrical pieces, &c.

Dr. Clémenceau, who was Rochefort's second and who is a medical practitioner to boot, says that the fiery exile's wound is not dangerous. Since Rochefort's encounter with M. Koechlin, there has been fighting all along the line between journalists and politicians. Things have become so mixed that the series of duels seems likely to continue for some time. I have already reckoned ten since last Tuesday.

The new flags will be distributed to the regiments on July 14, the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille. This date appears to have been fixed upon as the date of the national fête.

There are no less than sixty-two so-called clubs in Paris at the present moment. Ten of these alone are honourable; in twelve play is conducted with moderation; in fifteen play is high and wild, but with certain guarantees; the rest are mere gambling-hells of the worst description.

The two medals of honour of the Salon have been awarded to Messrs. Morot and Thomas, the authors of the "Good Samaritan" and of the statue of Mgr. Landriol respectively. The Prix du Salon, which means 4000f. pension for three years, has been awarded to a young man of twenty-five, M. Suchetet, who during the past winter very nearly died of starvation. His group, "Biblis changed into a spring," is full of talent and grace. This prize, at any rate, has been well awarded.

We are threatened with an invasion of panoramas. The panorama is all the rage at the present moment. The panorama of the defence of Paris, in the Champs Elysées, has been a great success. The original 500f. shares are now worth 14,000f., and so companies are being set on foot right and left to panoramise the whole world. André Gill, the caricaturist, and Castellani, are painting a panorama of the boulevards of Paris; Polipot and Jacob, a panorama of the Battle of Balaklava, for London; Julien Le Blant is painting one of the Battle of Coulmiers; Detaille and De Neuville are at work on other military panoramas. I have not mentioned half the projects that are being carried out here for London, America, Russia, Brussels, and elsewhere. In a year from now Paris alone will be endowed with seven or eight panoramas. T. C.

A balance-sheet which has been issued setting forth the assets and liabilities of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in respect of savings banks on Nov. 20 last, shows that the total amount, including interest, due to the trustees of the banks was £44,192,016.

ITALY.

King Humbert received on Monday deputations from the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne. His Majesty, conversing afterwards with some of the deputies, lamented those unfruitful rivalries among politicians which retarded the progress of Parliamentary work, and said he was deeply grieved to see such constant personal dissensions, and warmly urged the necessity of concord upon all present.

Signor Cairoli is stated to have decided upon a partial modification of the Cabinet, with a view to provide seats for some of the more notable Deputies of the Dissident Left, while excluding the leaders of that party.

The Mount Vesuvius Railway was formally opened on Sunday, and is now open for regular traffic.

PORTUGAL.

In the Chamber of Peers the resolution imposing an income tax has been adopted.

By 73 votes against 19 the Chamber of Deputies has adjourned the debate upon the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty respecting the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay.

A Lisbon despatch announces that the remains of Camoens and of Vasco da Gama have been deposited in the church of the Jeronimites at Belem with great pomp. There was an imposing river procession. The Royal galleys carrying the remains were accompanied by a war-ship, steamers, and boats, and the banks were lined with people. A solemn ceremony took place in the church. The King, the Queen, the Ministers, the nobility, and many diplomats were present.

GERMANY.

By command of the Emperor, the Crown Prince left Berlin yesterday week for St. Petersburg in order to be present at the funeral of the Empress of Russia.

The German Government has issued invitations for a Conference at Berlin on the Greek Frontier Question, the first meeting to be held on the 16th inst. This country will be represented by Lord Odo Russell, assisted by General Sir Lintorn Simmons.

At a sitting of the Federal Council, held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Imperial Chancellor, the proposal of Prussia relative to the incorporation of the Lower Elbe in the Customs Union was agreed to at the first deliberation by a large majority of votes.

Yesterday week the 200th anniversary of the union of Madgeburg with the House of Hohenzollern was celebrated in the presence of the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and a brilliant Court party from Berlin. The city was crowded with strangers who had come to take part in the fêtes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor returned from Leitmeritz to Prague last Saturday. He visited the suburb of Smichow on the Moldau River, and complimented the Mayor on the splendid railway carriage factory on the quay, the first building of the kind in Bohemia. In the schools which he visited, the pupils passed an examination before him.

All the Provincial Diets were opened at Vienna on Tuesday with loyal and patriotic speeches from their respective presidents, the opening addresses being delivered in the two languages of the country at Prague (Bohemia), Innsbruck (Tyrol), Czernowitz (Bukovina), and Zara (Dalmatia).

RUSSIA.

It was announced in the principal portion of our last issue that the Empress died at St. Petersburg on Thursday, the 3rd inst. The official announcement states that her Majesty died quietly and without pain at eight o'clock in the morning. She was born in August, 1824, and was the daughter of the late Grand Duke Ludwig II., of Hesse Darmstadt. Her baptismal names were, in full, Maximilienne Wilhelmine Auguste Sophie Marie. She married the present Emperor Alexander, then Grand Duke and Imperial Prince of Russia, in April, 1841. At noon last Saturday, in presence of the civil and military dignitaries of state, the remains of the Empress were removed from the chamber in which she died to the palace church, whence they were transferred on Monday to the Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul. The Emperor followed on horseback immediately behind the hearse, and was attended by the members of the Imperial family and the high dignitaries of state. The weather was very bad, and one of the telegrams states that a furious storm of wind at one time endangered the funeral car. The body lay in state until Wednesday, when the funeral took place.

TURKEY.

Mr. Goschen was received on Thursday, the 3rd inst., by the Sultan, and presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary. Mr. Goschen said it was his first duty to fulfil his mission to the satisfaction of the Queen, who had confided it to him. At the same time, he should be happy if during his stay, which would be limited, he could assist in bringing about an amelioration of the position of the Sultan's subjects, without distinction of race or religion, which he was convinced his Majesty ardently desired. Mr. Goschen afterwards had a private interview of the Sultan, which lasted half an hour. Mr. Goschen is reported to have had long conferences with Said, Sawas, and Musurus Pashas.

M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, on presenting his credentials to the Sultan, said the President of the Republic desired that the friendship between Turkey and France should be drawn still closer; and he was glad to be intrusted with a task so consonant with his own wishes.

A change of Ministry is officially announced; Kadri Pasha, hitherto Minister of Commerce, having been appointed Premier Minister, and Abeddin Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Vizier.

Midhat Pasha, the Governor-General of Syria, has resigned.

AMERICA.

The Senate, by 31 votes to 15, has passed the Eaton Bill, advocated by the Protectionists, referring all tariff questions to the Commission to report next Session. The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Horace Maynard, at present United States Minister to Turkey, as Postmaster-General, in succession to the Hon. D. M. Key.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives setting forth that the sum of 60,000,000 dols. has been offered by American citizens towards carrying out the Panama Canal scheme and declaring such action to be unpatriotic and unwise. The House has passed a resolution to adjourn to the 10th inst.

In Monday's sitting of the Chicago Republican Convention the first ballot taken gave General Grant 304 votes, Mr. Blaine 284, Mr. Sherman 93, Mr. Edmunds 34, Mr. Windom 10, and Mr. Washburne, 30. After twenty-eight ballots, with marked alternations, had been taken, the Convention adjourned until Tuesday morning. In the thirty-sixth ballot there was a general movement of the anti-Grant delegates giving their votes to Garfield. The total was—Garfield, 399; Grant, 306; Blaine, 42; Washburne, 5; Sherman, 3. Mr. Conkling moved to make the nomination unanimous, congratulating the Republican party on the result. Logan seconded the motion, and it was carried amid great

is very seldom that so much ice, or any icebergs, are to be seen in those parts at this time of the year. Our two Illustrations are from Sketches by one of the passengers on board the Sardinian.

The Belgian steam-ship *Helvetia* arrived at New York on the 26th ult. from England, and reports that on the 21st, when on the south-east edge of the banks of Newfoundland, she was literally surrounded by gigantic islands of ice, the largest her commander, Captain Mecklenburg, who has had great experience in Atlantic passages, ever saw. The vessel sailed from the Scilly Islands, and followed the southern passage. With a few exceptions, such as an occasional gale, with a heavy sea and a dense fog, lasting for a few hours, nothing occurred to break the monotony of her voyage. On the 21st ult., however, when in latitude 48 deg. 50 min. north, long. 48 deg. 50 min. west, the wind blowing a nice breeze from the westward, a sudden change in the temperature was noticed. An hour before the weather was quite sultry, awnings being spread fore and aft; but about three o'clock in the afternoon, although the sun was shining brilliantly, a cold blast from the north-west set in. The rapidity of the change from a sweltering summer's day to an Arctic frost naturally caused considerable amazement. The more experienced knew what was coming, and when the cry was heard of "Icebergs on the starboard bow," followed immediately by the notification that others were visible on the port side, the mystery was explained. Some of the icebergs were 200 ft. high and 1000 ft. long. There were at least thirty of them, extending for many miles. The sea broke against them, forcing torrents of spray up the steep acclivities of their sides. For many hours these gigantic bergs were seen by the crew of the *Helvetia*, and it was morning before the summits of the highest had faded into the distance.—The Aberdeen steamer *Altmore*, from Liverpool to New York, reported that on the 15th she encountered a number of icebergs, probably the same the *Helvetia* met with.

OUR TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The statement made in the House of Commons on Monday by Lord Hartington, Secretary of State for India, concerning the intentions of her Majesty's Government with regard to our military position in Afghanistan, offers some prospect of the withdrawal of the British and Native Indian troops when the summer season is passed. In the meantime, we may feel satisfied that these forces are now placed in a situation to ensure the present tranquillity of Cabul, Ghuzni, and Candahar, and that sufficient reserves to support them have been collected at Peshawur, and in the Khoroom Valley, and on the Scinde frontier, but they will not be called into action. On the Khyber line, Lieutenant-General R. O. Bright, C.B., commands a force which is well able not merely to guard the line of communication, but to detach flying columns to punish refractory tribes. Sir Donald Stewart at Cabul has supreme command of all operations, while Major-General J. Hills, V.C., C.B., with one division, stands massed on the Ghuzni road, and Sir Frederick Roberts, with a second, holds the Logar Valley, and is opening up communications through the Ghilzai country with General Watson in the Khoroom Valley. The fortress of Ghuzni itself is left unoccupied. Its defences, however, are in ruins, and, should occasion arise, General Hills could retake it in eight-and-forty hours. Kheilat-i-Ghilzai, the connecting link between it and Peshawur, is held by a brigade of Bombay troops, and Candahar is the head-quarters of General Primrose's division. Thus it may be said that our troops occupy the country in two parallel lines; the base stretches along the old frontier from Peshawur to Jacobabad; while the army of occupation holds the salient points between Cabul and Candahar. Whatever difficulties the political problem may present, there is no doubt that our military position in Afghanistan is perfectly secure against hostile attack. The soldiers represented in our front-page Engraving are a mounted trooper, or "sowar," of the 10th Bengal Lancers, and a private of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, belonging to the force that entered the Khyber Pass from Peshawur at an earlier period of the recent Afghan War.

MADAME MODJESKA IN "HEARTSEASE."

The performance of this actress, a Polish lady, at the Royal Court Theatre, was noticed by us five weeks ago; she has continued playing the same part, which is that of Constance, in Mr. James Mortimer's "Heartsease." It is an adaptation, which might perhaps well have been spared, of the too-famous "Dame aux Camélias," by Alexandre Dumas the younger; and we do not at all intend to imply any approbation of this choice of a subject for her unquestionable dramatic talent, in presenting an illustration of Madame Modjeska's figure and gesture, as she appears when bidding farewell to Armand Duval, in an effective scene of the third act. We are rather inclined to agree with the verdict of a thoughtful and impartial critic, in this month's *Theatre*, who says of Madame Modjeska, and her performance in "Heartsease," that "the character she impersonates cannot make any genuine appeal to English feelings. It is unnatural and sickly; but she contrives to make it appear deliciously fresh and sympathetic. We forget the vices, and the amazing selfishness, only to think of the sweet and pathetic girlish woman a great sorrow is killing, inch by inch, quite as rapidly as consumption. We love, pity, and admire the creation of Modjeska, as heartily as we dislike that of Dumas. *Ceci tue cela*; Constance has killed *La Dame aux Camélias*." And we will conclude with the hope that this character, having been killed, may soon be decently buried.

DOG AND MAN SWIMMING MATCH.

A strange aquatic contest in the Thames on Monday afternoon has been made the subject of one of our Illustrations. A female retriever, six years old, belonging to Mr. Edes, of Margate, had already won great renown by saving the lives of several drowning persons, and by enduring, like the young lady who recently performed at the Westminster Aquarium, the ordeal of keeping in the water a great many hours or half hours. It was agreed that "Now Then," which is the name of this accomplished animal, should contend in a race with Richard Smith, of Sheerness, from London-bridge to Woolwich, for stakes of £25 on each side. Man and dog plunged into the river at half-past three, cheered by a great crowd of spectators, and went down with the stream; they were eagerly watched by thousands of people on the wharves, and aboard the barges and lighters. But Richard Smith, who at first used the side-stroke, and soon afterwards turned upon his chest, was not by any means so good a swimmer as "Now Then"; and the dog had a good lead before reaching the Tower. The man gave up at Limehouse, after swimming four miles in about forty-seven minutes; his gallant four-footed victor was then half a mile ahead. She was allowed to land at Deptford, having been swimming just an hour, and her owner was declared winner of the stakes that she had so fairly earned.

enthusiasm. The Grant men held their strength, without material change, to the end, rising as high as 313, and closing at 306. James A. Garfield, the Republican candidate for the post of President, is a member of Congress for the nineteenth Ohio district. He led the Sherman delegates in the Convention.

The Convention nominated on the first ballot Mr. Chester A. Arthur, formerly a Collector of Customs at New York, for the vice-presidency. Mr. Arthur received 399 votes, or twenty in excess of the number required to secure nomination.

Mr. Burnside has been re-elected Senator for Rhode Island. A church in Ohio was blown down by a hurricane on Sunday. Several persons, were seriously injured.

CANADA.

The Governor-General has declined, on account of the pressure of his official duties, to attend the two hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the colonisation of Boston, which is to be celebrated in September next.

Princess Louise and Prince Leopold visited Niagara Falls last week.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly has rejected, by 35 to 27 votes, a motion to abolish the Legislative Council.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Hon. John Miller, the Treasurer-General for the Cape Colony, introduced his Budget in the House of Assembly last Monday. He estimated the revenue for the coming year at £2,549,000, and the expenditure at £2,516,091. The revenue for last year amounted to £2,509,216, and the expenditure to £2,494,397. Mr. Miller announced that he did not consider it necessary to make any increase in the taxation of the colony, but that at the same time he was not in a position to remit any of the existing burdens.

By a majority of nine votes, the House of Assembly has negatived a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

INDIA.

The Marquis of Ripon arrived at Simla last Tuesday evening in excellent health, and was received with a royal salute. His Excellency at once assumed office, but no speeches were delivered. His reception, both there and along the route, was most cordial. Major White, the Military Secretary, officiates as Private Secretary of the Viceroy, in consequence of the resignation of Colonel Gordon.

A friendly letter has been received at Cabul from Abdul Rahman, who inclosed his photograph.

Telegrams of Monday's date from Bombay announce that the monsoon had burst.

THE COURT.

The Queen received within a few hours space last week the notification of the betrothal of her eldest grandson, Prince William of Prussia, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and of the death of the Empress of Russia.

The Court went into mourning yesterday week for the Empress, to continue until the 29th inst.; and, by command, all persons who had received tickets for the Royal inclosure at Ascot were expected to appear in mourning.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, attended Divine service at Cruthie church, the Rev. Principal Tulloch officiating. Principal Tulloch dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has taken her customary daily drives around Deeside and its neighbourhood, and has been to Braemar and driven round the Lion's Face. Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse have walked and ridden out daily. The weather has been very variable, Lochnagar and the surrounding mountains having been for a day or two covered with snow.

The Queen has bought the picture of the "Antwerp Fish-market," painted by W. Logsdail, in the Royal Academy.

The second state ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed, according to present arrangements, for the 23rd inst., and the second state concert for the 29th inst. The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on the 30th inst. at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales met the King of the Hellenes upon his arrival at Charing-cross on Thursday week from the Continent, and accompanied his Majesty to Marlborough House. The Prince and the King of the Hellenes were present the next morning at the funeral service which was celebrated at the chapel of the Russian Embassy in Welbeck-street on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Russia. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the King of the Hellenes and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, accompanied by the King of the Hellenes and the Duke of Cambridge, went to Tinsley Park on Monday for the Ascot race week. Their Royal Highnesses and the Duke of Cambridge were at Ascot on Tuesday, but, owing to the Court being in mourning for the Empress of Russia, the usual semi-state procession up the New Mile was dispensed with. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar and Countess Dornberg were in the Royal inclosure.

The Prince attended the latest meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at their offices in Hanover-square.

In compliance with a memorial from the Llandudno Commissioners, the Prince of Wales has consented to visit Llandudno on the 17th inst., to open the new waterworks constructed at that place. His Royal Highness will break his journey at Llandudno for that purpose when returning from Holyhead after opening the new docks there.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the funeral of the Empress of Russia.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with Sir Francis and Lady Seymour on Saturday at Kensington Palace.

Prince Christian arrived at Cumberland Lodge on Saturday from Germany. The Duke and Duchess of Teck have been on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian during the Ascot week.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited Messrs. Howell and James's exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs, of which she is one of the patrons and prize donors, on Tuesday. Among the works selected by her Royal Highness is the panel, "Autumn Anemones," by Miss Alice Argles, which was awarded the silver badge presented by her Royal Highness.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Robert Offley Ashburton Milnes, only son of Lord Houghton, was married to Miss Sibyl Graham, third daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham, on the 3rd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin, covered with old point lace (the gift of Viscountess Dowager Galway, and much prized as having belonged to the bridegroom's great-grandmother), and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a veil of Brussels lace, fastened by

three diamond flowers, the gift of Lord Houghton. The bride's other ornaments were a pendant and brooch of diamonds and pearls, the joint gift of Lord and Lady Galway; and earrings of black pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Hilda Graham, sister, and Miss Sophia Graham, cousin of the bride; the Hon. Amicia and the Hon. Florence Milnes, sisters of the bridegroom; and the Ladies Hermione and Helen Duncombe, cousins of the bride. They were dressed alike in costumes of coral pink foulard, with polonaises of Madras muslin trimmed with lace, and pink bouquets to correspond, also trimmed with lace. Each bridesmaid wore a monogram pin, the initials S. and R. being in pearls and pink coral. The Archbishop of York performed the ceremony, assisted by his chaplain, the bride being given away by her father.

The marriage of Sir Reginald W. Proctor Beauchamp, Bart., with Lady Violet Jocelyn, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Roden, took place by special license at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Monday afternoon. The Rev. J. W. Reeve, Canon of Bristol, performed the ceremony, the bride being attended by six bridesmaids—viz., Viscountess Sudley's three daughters, Miss Hilda and Miss Constance Beauchamp (sisters of the bridegroom), and Miss Edith Buxton. Sir Reginald and Lady Violet Beauchamp left Lord Roden's residence in St. James's-place at six o'clock for Hamlet Lodge, Lord Dorchester's residence at Cowes, for their honeymoon. Owing to the recent death of Viscountess Jocelyn, the marriage was quite private.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Amy Cochrane, second daughter of Lord and Lady Lamington, and the Marchese Nobile Vitelleschi, an Italian Senator.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

With timely munificence, the Goldsmith's Company have contributed £250 in aid of the funds of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, with a view to aiding the council of that institution in meeting the expenses of admitting the sons of officers recently lost in her Majesty's ship *Atalanta*.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have voted £105 towards the extension of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

The Duchess of Connaught on the 3rd inst. opened the new wards of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children in the Hackney-road. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £1122.

The Lord Mayor presided the same evening at the anniversary dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Contributions to the amount of £700 were announced, including £100 from the Queen, a similar sum from Mr. Sothorn, and £50 from Mr. Irving.

The forty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the subscribers and members of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association was held the same evening at the Guildhall Tavern. The report stated that the receipts for the half-year amounted to £2022, and the balance at the banker's to £1249. The report went on to state that during the past six months there had been ninety-six pensioners upon the funds, and eight more were to be elected last week out of a list of eighteen candidates. The success of the last annual dinner was a matter of congratulation, for the receipts amounted to £2000.

Yesterday week the Duke of Northumberland presided at the anniversary dinner of the City Provident Dispensary, held at the Albion. Reference was made to the great amount of good being done by the institution; and Mr. J. P. Caesar, secretary, announced a number of handsome subscriptions.

Sir Robert Carden, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the Mansion House, in the Lord Mayor's unavoidable absence, at the annual meeting of the Home for Female Orphans who have lost both parents. It was stated that at present there are sixty-five children in the home and three vacancies. Last year eleven girls left the home, eight of whom went to service and three were received by friends. The total receipts last year, including some large exceptional items, amounted to £4902, and the expenses to £1542, the balance being invested.

The annual assemblage of the pupil nurses in the Training School for Nurses established by the Nightingale Institution at St. Thomas's Hospital was recently held at this hospital, in the building known as the "Nightingale Home." Addresses were given to the pupil nurses, about thirty-five in number, by Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P. (the chairman of the Nightingale Fund), and other gentlemen. This school has been established, twenty years, and up to the end of last year a total of 565 candidates have been admitted, and 362 pupils, or, as they are termed, probationer nurses, have left the school as certified nurses after completing a year's training.

The 317th anniversary of the birth of George Heriot was on Monday celebrated in Edinburgh in presence of a large assemblage. After a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Glasse, of Old Greyfriars Church, the hospital boys, to the number of 220, and more than 5000 children who attend the outdoor schools, assembled in the grounds, and, in the absence of the Lord Provost, were addressed by Bailie Cranston.

Under the direction of the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, a bazaar was opened on Monday, in the Great Hall of the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the presence of a number of the leading advocates of the temperance cause.

On Monday the forty-eighth anniversary of the United Law Clerks' Society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Bowen. The subscriptions amounted to £301.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., presided on Monday at the anniversary meeting of the London Society for Teaching the Blind to read and for training them in industrial occupations. In the ante-room of the hall was displayed a number of articles in basket-work, needlework, &c., executed with much skill by the inmates of the institution.

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Mr. Arthur Bass, M.P., will preside at the seventy-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next.

A fancy bazaar will be held at Prince's Club, Hans-place, next week, on Wednesday and two following days, under distinguished patronage, in aid of the funds for building a new church and manse for the Belgrave Presbyterian church. It will be opened by the Earl and Countess of Kintore.

At a meeting of the distribution committee of the Hospital Saturday Collections at Birmingham on Tuesday it was announced that receipts on account of the present year's collection amounted to £3745, and it was decided that £3500 should be divided among the medical charities of the town, on the same principle as in previous distributions—viz., in proportion to the ordinary current expenditure in the last published report of each institution.

"THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS."

"The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem for that sweet odour which doth in it live." Thus wrote Shakespeare; and as it was in his day, so it is still in ours; and it is on account of that delicate perfume which is inherent in it that, in June, "the rose-month," the month of roses, there are few flowers more prized in England, where the rose is looked upon as "the Queen of flowers," and is, as we know, our emblem—"the emblem of St. George." A favourite flower has it always been; and poets, in every clime and every age, have lavished loving epithets upon it, from even the time of Hafiz and Khushroo to those of the present day—"the garden's eye," "the flower of flowers," "the Queen," "the summer's Queen;" and Milton places it in Paradise—"flowers of all hue, and without thorn, the rose"—where Eve, "veiled in a cloud of fragrance, stood half-spied," through "the roses blushing round her." How that happy expression, "a cloud" of fragrance, realises the subtle nature of the scent; and what a glorious simile, too, is that by Shakespeare, on the Princes in the Tower, whose "lips were four red roses on a stalk," that "in their summer beauty kiss'd each other."

That roses have long been loved for their summer beauty we well know, as they were strewn, till they were ankle-deep, in olden times at banquets and in chambers; and in such favour were they with the Roman Emperors—Tiberius forced them, in houses framed with talc, like our green-houses—that when they wished to confer the greatest honour on their generals, they allowed them to add the figure of a rose to the ornaments of their shields, a custom that long continued, and the vestiges of which may still be traced in the armorial bearings of many ancient families, as well as in that custom which obtains in France, where the best and purest village girl gains the name "La Rosière," and is crowned with roses. In the East, too, rose-water is used wherewith to sprinkle guests to whom honour is intended. As the rose was said to have been given by Cupid as a bribe to Harpocrates, the God of Silence, it was the custom, amongst the northern nations of Europe, to suspend, at their meetings—as did the Romans, too—a rose from the ceiling when secrecy was wished, which gave rise to the saying of "under the rose;" and in our own country it was an ancient usage—as is shown by old conveyances—to render annually a rose for quit-rent.

Asia is said to be "the land of the rose;" but it is found, in its single form, in almost every country of the Northern hemisphere—from Snowdon to North Africa, from Kamchatka to Bengal, and from Hudson's Bay to the mountains of Mexico. In Italy, Greece, and Spain its flowers are double; and it grows in the Holy Land, where, at Damascus—famed for its roses—it is largely used for the making of "attar," and at Jerusalem rose-gardens only are allowed inside the city, all other flowers, and plants as well, being placed outside the walls. So much did the Persians think of their rose-gardens that they called them "Paradises," and they are thus described by Zenophon in his "Economica," and as having parks connected with them. Of the rose-gardens of the Greeks—the "sweet-smelling" ones—Aristophanes speaks in his "Aves." Plutarch also mentions roses; and Demosthenes alludes to a rose-plantation. Pliny enumerates twelve varieties of roses as being cultivated in Italy; and Herodotus, Theophrastus, and Athenæus tell of roses that were double. In short, the growth of roses is greater than that of any other flower, save in Australia and South America, where, unfortunately, no rose is found.

The earliest kinds of roses that were cultivated in England were the "Musk"—which grows wild in Africa, and in parts of Spain—and the "Provence" or "Cabbage" rose, which is a wildling in the Isle of Rhodes, and in the woods of the Caucasus. Of the former, Shakespeare speaks; and Milton, too, in his "Lycidas." Keats, also, who describes it as "full of dewy wine, the murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves." Then came the "French"—which is wild in France, Geneva, Piedmont, and Austria; and, after that, the red-and-white rose, which was called the "Union;" and the next one was the "Damask," which, wild in Syria, the French so love; and, lastly, came the "Bourbon," and the "China"—that "monthly rose" which grows so well on English walls, and is wild at Canton; and from these roses there have been produced more than 2000 varieties; and though each variety has blooms belonging to it of so many shades—and hybrids, too—no rose has yet been seen that is not beautiful!

In their personification of this month—June—the ancient painters crowned their youthful figure with a garland of roses, both white and red; and in connection with those colours, that scene in the Temple Garden here crops up, where the rival roses grew that caused such discord. "I pluck," said Warwick, as he took the challenge, "this white rose with Plantagenet." "I pluck," cried Suffolk, as he gathered his, "this red rose with young Somerset." "Now, Somerset," exclaims Plantagenet, "where is your argument?" "Here," is the answer, "in my scabbard; meditating that shall dye your white rose in a bloody red." Then came the sneer, "Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset?" and the quick reply, "Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet?" that clenched the quarrel that so soon was fatal. Richmond supplies the sequel, when, alluding to his anticipated marriage with the heiress of the House of York, he thus speaks after the Battle of Bosworth, "We will unite the white rose with the red;" and from this historical incident the new rose—"the rose of colour red and white," as Dunbar put it in his "Allegory"—was henceforth called "the Union," which, as Drayton wrote, "In one stalk did happily unite the pure vermilion-rose and purer white;" and Shakespeare, too, made note of it—"the roses fearfully on thorns did stand, one blushing shame, another white despair; a third, nor red nor white had stolen of both." A pretty allusion, by-the-by, to the rival badges thus runs by Cleveland—"Her cheeks where roses mix: no civil war between her York and Lancaster." Such a favourite flower was the Yorkist rose—that rose "of purest virgin-white, low-bent and blushing inward"—that its origin was described as "sprung from the tears of Venus on the death of Adonis," which pleasant simile leaves no words for that rose, that moss-rose, which we have now—the white "Reine Blanche," which, with its sweet sisters, the crimson "Luxembourg" and the rose "Earl of Arundel," is grown for us at Warrington, in Surrey, to furnish wondrous buds for Beauty's boudoir. The scent of the white rose is very fragrant, and rose-water is made from it at Trajhum, in Egypt.

While the beauty of the garden-rose has been described by poets, that of the wild-rose has not been forgotten by them—that country-rose which Mrs. Hemans has so well depicted—"the pale briar-rose, touched so tenderly, as a pure ocean-shell, with faintest red." The subject of roses is, however, so very extensive that we can do no more here than touch on it. Let us hope, as they are such fragile flowers, that the weather during this and the next month will be more favourable for them than it was last year, when the rose shows at Norwich and Manchester were spoiled by wet, and that at Birmingham, by the five-days' rain preceding it; while at the two "Palaces," the Crystal and the Alexandra, the inclemency of the season told sadly on the beauty of the blooms, as it did at South Kensington also.



SKETCHES AT ASCOT.

There is none of the annual race-meetings, except Goodwood, that presents, without the aristocratic exclusiveness of Sandown, more distinctly the aspect of a customary gathering of the upper classes of London society, with much show of rank and wealth, of taste in dress or equipage, and of good looks in those whom Nature has thus endowed. Our reporter of the "National Sports" of this week has duly recorded the Ascot racing contests and their events of Tuesday and Wednesday; but the sketches that fill two pages of this sheet represent a good deal of incidental by-play, in the personal behaviour and experiences of different classes of visitors to Ascot, not all of them, we confess, up to the highest standard of elegance and refinement. It will be ascertained, indeed, by reference to our Court News, that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their five children, were present at the more inviting part of the business; also the King of Greece, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck. The majority of the ladies' dresses in the Royal Enclosure being of black satin, or some form of Court mourning, for the death of the Empress of Russia, did not make so rich a display as might have been expected under other circumstances. There was no such drawback, however, to the general appearance of the feminine toilettes in the throng of gay company on the lawn, in front of the Grand Stand, or behind it, amidst the shrubs and flowers, beneath the red and white awning, or under the shady trees, where the privileged spectators might wile away the hours in conversation, awaiting the chief appointed sights of the place and day. The contents of the well-packed hampers, opened at the proper time, had an agreeable and refreshing effect, which our Artist has not wholly overlooked.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The week that intervenes between Epsom and Ascot is invariably a very quiet one, and, though race-goers were catered for at Scarborough, Croydon, Beverley, and Sandown Park, only the last-named fixture requires any notice. The scene in the members' enclosure on both days was a very brilliant one, though no members of the Royal family were present on the Friday, in consequence of the death of the Empress of Russia. Thanks to the rain which had fallen at last, the ground was in very fair order, though still a little hard, and the sport was fully up to the average, large fields being the order of the day. Rudolph, a French-bred youngster, who showed speed in the Althorp Park Stakes at Northampton, took the Hampton Two-Year-Old Stakes for the Duke of Hamilton; and Sutler, who was able to claim all the allowances, met Falmouth and Essayez on such favourable terms that the Stewards' Cup was a gift for him. The British Dominion Two-Year-Old Stakes was the most important event of the meeting, and brought out a very fair field of half a dozen. Bedworth, the newly-named Nuneaton colt, ran well for a long way, but the 8 lb. extra stopped him at the finish, and as Thora, who carried the colours of the Duke of Westminster, and ran for the first time, was seriously interfered with more than once, she could only finish a good third to the filly by Brown Bread—Alice Lee.

Far and away the best week's racing of the whole year was begun with the Grand Prize of Paris, at Longchamps, on Sunday. Owing to some misunderstanding as to engaging Cannon to ride him, The Abbot did not cross the Channel, and Robert the Devil was left to do solitary battle with nine French representatives. It must be admitted, however, that, with the exception of Beauminet, none of them seemed likely to give him any trouble, and the result showed that M. Lefevre's colt, who has been very hard worked this season, has temporarily lost his form. This time waiting tactics were adopted with "Robert," and, after lying third or fourth for the greater part of the journey, he drew to the front without the least effort, and won in a canter by a length from Le Destrier and Milan. The victory was a very popular one, and Mr. Brewer had no reason to regret that he gave Rossiter the chance of redeeming the mistake that he is generally supposed to have made in the Derby, as no jockey could have ridden a better race.

ASCOT RACES.

After a regular April morning, in which heavy showers had the decided predominance over fitful gleams of sunshine, the weather cleared up, and Tuesday afternoon was worthy of Ascot. Still the scene was not quite so brilliant in any sense as usual. The absence of the state procession, and the mourning which was universally worn in the Royal enclosure, made the lawn decidedly sombre, and, for once, we cannot say that we enjoyed the best day's racing in the whole season. Unfortunately, neither Bend Or nor Robert the Devil were engaged in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and the mistake of the handicappers in *re* Teviotdale quite spoilt the Ascot Stakes. Still, in spite of a slight falling off, we had such sport as is never provided at any other meeting. For once in a way, the Trial Stakes did not produce a surprise, as Ragman and Kaleidoscope, who were the only ones backed with any spirit, finished first and second, the former giving 6 lb. and an easy beating to Lord Rosebery's old horse, who has assuredly "had his day." Then Sea Foam was made a very hot favourite for the Maiden Plate, but succumbed ignominiously a long way from the finish. Nothing daunted, backers proceeded to lay odds of 9 to 4 on Chippendale for the Gold Vase, in which he was only opposed by Fashion, as Thurio, Apollo, and Discord, all declined the contest. On their form in the Metropolitan at Epsom, Chippendale was found to win; still, Fashion has done so well of late that she bound plenty of backers. Lord Bradford's horse took her along at a strong pace, and, coming away as he chose about a quarter of a mile from home, won, without ever being extended, by ten lengths. He looks even better than he did at Epsom, and once more some of his warmest admirers began to express a wish that he may meet Isonomy, a wish that is quite likely to be gratified before the end of the meeting. The twelve runners for the Prince of Wales's Stakes were not a very bright lot, for though the Two Thousand winner, Petronel, was amongst them, we have previously expressed a very low opinion of all the horses that ran in that race. However, the little son of Musket looked uncommonly fit and well, though, in consequence of being saddled with a 5 lb. penalty, he was not so much fancied as The Abbot, who struck us as being decidedly light and jaded-looking. Ambassador and Excelsiour, each of whom claimed a 7 lb. allowance, had a few supporters, but speculation was virtually confined to the pair we have previously mentioned. The result of the race was a complete surprise, as Zealot took the lead as soon as they were fairly in the straight, and won cleverly by a length from the luckless Abbot, who was again second, this being the third time in succession that he has filled that unenviable position in valuable races. Petronel was a moderate third, and once more the Two Thousand form was upset, as Zealot was unplaced in that race. A Biennial over the T.Y.C. was regarded as a mere match between

Angelina and Scobell; but the pair were defeated by Sir Charles, who is by Pero Gomez—Prosperity, and therefore an own brother to Sir Joseph. Fordham rode Angelina; and it is a little singular that, while Archer has won each of the three races in which he has ridden her, Wood and Fordham have each been beaten on her. Little need be said of the Ascot Stakes, for Teviotdale (5 st. 13 lb.) fairly frightened away nearly all the rest, and he came home alone. He is one of the best-looking three-year-olds in training, and during the afternoon was fairly landed at 16 to 1 for the Leger, for which race Robert the Devil is quite as good a favourite as Bend Or.

Proceedings began on Wednesday with the Coronation Stakes, for which Bonnie Marden was made favourite, on the strength of her second in the Oaks; Evasion and Ambassador were also backed; but the winner turned up in L'Eclair, Bonnie Marden running a dead-heat with The Witch for second place. Mask had nothing to beat in the Ascot Derby, for which Bend Or was an absentee; and Petronel had almost as easy a task in a Biennial, as Brotherhood once more ran disgracefully badly. This brought us to the Royal Hunt Cup, for which thirty-one numbers were hoisted. Speculation was mainly confined to Sir Joseph (7 st. 10 lb.) and Ruperra (6 st. 12 lb.), as, barring these two, 10 to 1 was easily obtainable. The latter got off badly and took no prominent part in the race, finishing nearly last; but Sir Joseph showed very prominently up to the distance, where he was beaten, and Strathern (6 st. 5 lb.) came away and won easily by three lengths from Lord Clive (7 st. 10 lb.) and Tertius (5 st. 7 lb.), who were respectively second and third. Strathern was out of all form last season, but, in 1878, he won the New Stakes, over a part of this same course, and upset a tremendous favourite in Cadogan. A rather moderate lot ran for the Fern Hill Stakes, which went to Tafna; and Lord Rosebery's persistent ill-luck stuck to him in a Triennial, as Town Moor, who was backed freely against the field, succumbed to Kühleborn, after a pretty finish.

The third annual sale of the Marden Deer Park yearlings took place on Saturday last, and, as report spoke very highly of this season's contingent, Mr. Hume Webster had every reason to be satisfied with the array of buyers that assembled round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum. Of course the best were kept until towards the end of the catalogue, and there was no high bidding until a very fine colt by Springfield—Breakwater, and therefore half-brother to John Day, entered the ring, and was soon knocked down for 720 gs. A half-sister to Roscius, by Blair Athol—Tragedy, made 1000 gs.; and another Blair Athol, from Terre de Feu, realised the same price, Mr. Dover, the trainer, being the ostensible buyer of all three of these high-priced ones. An own brother to Charon and The Abbot made 850 gs., and then Mr. Rymill secured the premier of the sale, a magnificent colt by See-Saw—Carine, for whom he had to give 1100 gs. The total amount realised was 7715 gs., or an average of 296 gs., and this seems to show that blood stock is rallying from the depreciation that prevailed last year.

The much-needed rain which has fallen during the past few days has interfered considerably with cricket, and one or two important matches have been left unfinished. Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by 88 runs, thanks mainly to the fine batting of Lockwood (26 and 60) and Hall (not out 17 and 66). On the other side, Messrs. A. J. Webbe (32 and 45) and I. D. Walker (63) did best. Notts v. Surrey ended in a draw; no large scores were made on either side. This week the M.C.C. and Ground have inflicted a crushing defeat on Derbyshire, beating the county by no less than an innings and 101 runs. Barnes (78) and Mr. G. F. Vernon (45) made the chief scores for the M.C.C. The Canadians have taken a rest during the last few days, and the Australians have not done any great feats with the bat of late, though Spofforth's bowling has proved as deadly as ever.

The presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales gave great éclat to the opening day of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The Prince himself and his two eldest sons were on board the Formosa, which his Royal Highness had entered for the £190 Cup; but, though she led for the greater part of the course, she was ultimately passed and beaten by the Vanduara. The Bloodhound and the Freda took the prizes for the second and third classes respectively. The course was from Rosherville round the Mouse Light-Ship and back. The Vanduara, which on all points of sailing astonished the Thames yachtsmen, was designed by Mr. G. L. Watson, of Glasgow.

The Municipal Statistical Bureau of Berlin announces that the population of the city at the end of 1879 was 1,081,230, of whom 1,063,057 were civilians and 21,173 military persons.

Her Majesty's corvette Blanche arrived at Halifax on Sunday, after a fruitless cruise of sixty days' duration in search of the missing training-ship Atalanta.

Lord Gifford, V.C., has accepted the post of Inspector General of Police in the Colony of Mauritius, vacant by the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Brien, C.M.G.

The Cologne Gazette states that the towers of Cologne Cathedral are now the highest in the world, the height they have attained being five feet higher than the tower of St. Nicholas's church, in Hamburg, which has hitherto been the highest edifice. Ultimately they will be 51 ft. 10 in. higher.

A statue of Goethe was unveiled in Berlin on the 3rd inst., and the inauguration was witnessed by the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Prince William and a large number of persons distinguished in art, science, and literature, together with a vast concourse of spectators.

A private letter gives some particulars of the famine in Asiatic Turkey. The writer describes the scenes he witnessed during a journey from Diarbekir to Bagdad, and says that at Mosul people were continually dying in the streets, and that it was common to see men and children lying there naked, covered with the flies they were too weak to brush away.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in May was 85,190, of whom 46,710, were in workhouses and 38,480 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 4249, 5573, and 4256 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 873, of whom 634 were men, 190 women, and 49 children.

The returns of emigration from the Mersey during the past month have now been made up. To the United States there sailed forty-five ships, with 25,127 passengers; to British North America, thirteen ships, with 3907 passengers; to Australia, two ships, with 58 passengers; to South America, six, with 107; to the East Indies, five, with 35; to the West Indies, one, with 5; to China, two, with 4; and to the West Coast of Africa, four, with 49. The total number of emigrants is 29,292, of whom 7926 are English, 6330 Irish, 276 Scotch, and the remainder foreigners. The figures show a decrease of 199, as against the previous month; but compared with the month of May of last year there is the enormous increase of 12,934 persons.

HOME NEWS.

Oxford has been full of Commemoration visitors this week.

The Fourth of June was celebrated with the customary festivities at Eton College.

The gardens of the Inner Temple are open to the public every evening, between the hours of six and nine o'clock.

The foundation-stone of the new Wesleyan Theological College at Birmingham was laid on Tuesday. The buildings will cost £40,000.

Professor Henrici, F.R.S., has been appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics at University College, London. Professor Volpe has resigned the Professorship of Italian.

Mr. J. P. Thomasson, the junior Liberal member for Bolton, has offered to the School Board of that town £6000 towards the erection of a Board school in Haulgh, a suburb of Bolton.

The steel corvette Constance, fourteen guns, was launched at Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday. She was named by Miss Macdonald, daughter of the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

General Browne, Royal Engineers, has assumed the duties of Governor of the Royal Military Academy, to which he has been appointed in succession to General Sir John Adye, the new Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P., the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, gave his annual dinner last Saturday to the members and officers of the board and a distinguished circle of visitors at Willis's Rooms.

Mr. Waterer's rhododendrons in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, are in their greatest beauty. The large standard rhododendrons and azaleas in bloom in Rotten-row are also from Anthony Waterer.

A new arcade between old Bond-street and Albemarle-street (of which we gave an illustration in our Number of April 17) was opened on Monday, forming a direct means of communication between these important thoroughfares.

The exhibition of helmets and mail, at the rooms of the Royal Archaeological Institute, will, on account of the unusual interest it has excited, remain on view until the evening of the 17th instant. Cards to view the collection may be obtained on application to the secretary of the institute.

On Tuesday the memorial stones of a new Wesleyan College, now in course of erection at Handsworth, near Birmingham, were laid by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, President of the Wesleyan Conference, Sir F. Lyceet, and other gentlemen. The college, which will accommodate seventy students, will cost £24,000.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the Works Committee reported against the prayer of the Kyrle Society, which urged the opening to the general public of Lincoln's-inn-fields. After a somewhat protracted discussion, the report was adopted.

The Court of Common Council has appointed a select committee of twelve members to consider the question of the Metropolis Water Supply, and the preliminary agreements relating thereto, with power to take such part as they may think expedient in the inquiry before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Professor Seeley presided last Saturday at the annual meeting of the Workmen's Social Educational League, which was held at the theatre of the Society of Arts. Resolutions in favour of the object of the organisation, which is to give lectures and promote discussions on political and social subjects in working men's clubs, were carried.

Mr. Mapleson writes to state that at a committee meeting for the erection of a National Opera House on the Victoria Embankment, held last week, it was agreed to allow the building to be offered as security for a loan of £50,000 at 5 per cent, the same to be a first mortgage on the undertaking. Of this amount £10,000 was subscribed at the meeting, and the remaining £40,000 is now offered in debentures.

There were 2489 births and 1306 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 75, whereas the deaths were 124 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea.

Earl Cowper, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, received deputations from various public bodies in the Throne-room at Dublin Castle on Monday. Addresses were in each case presented welcoming his Lordship. The address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin expressed pleasure that her Majesty had resolved on maintaining the Viceroyalty, and that exceptional legislation for Ireland was not to be renewed. In his reply his Excellency alluded to the various topics introduced into the address, and said he hoped by the course he should pursue to obtain their warm esteem.—Earl Cowper has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to dinner on Thursday, the 24th inst., at the Mansion House.

Under the auspices of the Regius Professor of Greek and the Undergraduates at Oxford University, a performance of the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus was given in Balliol Hall on Thursday week. The actors disclaimed any intention to produce a facsimile of a Greek drama, which, if it were possible, they said, would to all but antiquaries seem grotesque and unmeaning. They were guided throughout by the one desire of giving to the work the best dramatic expression in their power. The performance passed off most satisfactorily; and was repeated on the following day. The performers will shortly, we understand, repeat the entertainment, by special request, at Eton, Harrow, and Winchester schools.

According to Professor Siemens, who, to a crowded audience of telegraph engineers assembled at the Civil Engineers' Institute, Westminster, last week, described some extensive experiments he has recently made upon the subject, the electric light is destined in its practical utility to achieve marvellous results. Its effect in making plants grow, melting iron and steel, and sawing iron and wood, was demonstrated, and Dr. Siemens expressed his conclusions that night frosts can be electrically defied, while fruit can, by the same means, be ripened in the open air. Before long he believes we shall have electric tramways in connection with our mines, and for the conveyance of passengers along the roads between populous centres.

Grand Day in Trinity Term was kept at Gray's Inn yesterday week. Before dinner the award of the Bench in the competition for scholarships was declared as follows:—To Edward Clayton, as first in "The History of England, Political and Constitutional," the certificate of the society awarding him their Bacon Scholarship of £45 per annum, tenable for two years; and to J. L. Pulling, as second in the examination in "The History of England, Political and Constitutional," the certificate of the society awarding him their Holt Scholarship of £40 per annum, tenable for two years; to W. H. Upjohn, for the best essay on "The Effect of the Statute of Uses on the present System of Conveyancing, and whether it would be desirable to Repeal that Statute," a certificate awarding him the Lee prize of £25.

FOLKLORE OF JUNE.

This month was regarded by the Romans as the most lucky and propitious month for contracting matrimonial engagements, just as May was thought to be most unlucky, because considered to be under the influence of spirits adverse to happy households. This superstition has been, to a certain degree, prevalent in modern times. Among the many items of weather-lore associated with this month we are told that "A good leak in June sets all in tune;" and "if sunny, it brings harvests early." According to an old adage,

Mist in May and heat in June,
Make the harvest right soon.

Thunder seems unpropitious, as the "Book of Knowledge" informs us that "it signifieth that same year that woods shall be overthrown with winds, and great raging shall be of lions and wolves, and so like of other harmful beasts."

St. Medard (8th) has been held in high reputation throughout Europe as a weather prophet; and hence we find many proverbs relating to his festival:—

If on the eighth of June it rain
It foretells a wet harvest, men sain.

In France the peasants say that if it rain on St. Medard's Day there will be rain on the forty following days; and the Bohemians affirm that "St. Medard's drops drop for forty days."

On St. Barnabas' Day (11th) it seems to have been customary for the priests and clerks in English churches to wear garlands made of the rose and the woodroose; and until the alteration of the style it was the day of the summer solstice. Hence the well-known proverb:—

Barnaby bright,
The longest day and the shortest night.

In the old clog almanacs the sign of this saint was a rake, which denoted the commencement of haymaking, and this explains the adage still remembered in country places:—

On St. Barnabas
Put the scythe to the grass.

In the abbey churchyard of Glastonbury a miraculous walnut-tree was supposed to bud on this day and show signs of renewed vitality.

St. Vitus's Day (15th) is not without its significance in the eyes of the weatherwise; for we are told that

If St. Vitus's Day be rainy weather,
It will rain for thirty days together—

a notion which is also prevalent on the Continent. Thus, at Milan it is said that if it rain on St. Vitus's Day half of the grapes will be destroyed.

On Midsummer Eve (23rd) many superstitious observances were formerly practised. Young people fasted, and sat at midnight at the church porch expecting to see the ghosts of those who would die during the ensuing year; while others gathered St. John's wort, trefail, vervain, and rue, each of which was believed to have magical properties. The fern-seed was another important object of superstition. It was supposed to have neither flower nor seed, the seed on the back of the leaf being so small as to escape the sight of the hasty observers. Whoever could obtain and wear this invisible seed was said to become invisible; a belief of which frequent instances may be found in our old dramatists. Thus, in 1 Henry IV. (ii. 1), Shakespeare makes Gadshill say, "We have the receipt of fern seed—we walk invisible." Some set the orpine in clay upon pieces of potsherd in their houses, nick-naming it a "midsummer man." On the following morning, as the stalk inclined to the right or left so the anxious maiden knew whether her lover would prove true to her or not. For the same purpose, too, young men sought for pieces of coal under the living mugwort—but in reality certain hard, black, dead roots—which they placed beneath their pillows. Among the customs practised on this day was that of kindling fires, at midnight, in honour of the summer solstice, which were sometimes known as "St. John's Fires," a practice still kept up in Ireland. In the reign of Henry VII. these bonfires were patronised by the Court, and numerous entries appear in the "Privy-purse Expenses" of that monarch in connection with them. This day was called in Cornwall "Goluan," a word signifying light and joy. According to some, however, the midsummer fires had reference to the character of St. John, as "a shining light," while others affirm that they were made to drive away dragons and evil spirits supposed to hover in the air. The Irish believe that, on the night of Midsummer Eve, the souls of all people leave their bodies and wander to the spot, by land or sea, where death shall finally separate them from the tenement of clay. Hence, it has been suggested, arose the practice of watching on St. John's night, as there would be a general wish to keep the soul from going on its dismal errand. There is a Low Dutch proverb used by those who have been kept awake at night by trouble of any kind:—"We have passed St. John Baptist's night." The setting of the "Midsummer Watch," or the "Marching Watch," was a grand annual military muster of the citizens, embodying all the companies, for the purpose of forming a regular guard for the City during the ensuing months. The setting of the watch at Chester was an imposing ceremony; and an ordinance dated 1564 describes the pageant as consisting of "four giants, one unicorn, one dromedary, one camel, one dragon, and six hobby, with other figures." In addition to the customs and superstitious practices observed on Midsummer Eve, many of a similar nature were celebrated on Midsummer Day itself. This season was formerly thought to be productive of madness. Olivia, speaking of Malvolio's seeming frenzy, observes that "it is a very midsummer madness."

Rain at this time is said to destroy the filberts; and witches are supposed to be unusually active. Thus, in Scotland, St. John's Wort-devils' flight—is carried about as a charm against witchcraft, and occasionally hung up as a charm against thunder and the influence of evil spirits. At Magdalen College, Oxford, a sermon was preached before the University of Oxford, and that the preaching might somewhat resemble that of John the Baptist in the Wilderness, a pulpit was inserted into a corner of the first quadrangle, which was strewn and decked with boughs and rushes. In Northumberland, Midsummer Day was observed by dressing out stools with a cushion of flowers. A layer of clay was fixed on a stool, into which, with much taste, were placed a thick covering of flowers, so arranged as to form a device of some kind.

On St. Peter's Day (29th) many of the customs peculiar to Midsummer Day were formerly repeated. The Fishmongers went in procession to St. Peter's Church, Cornhill; the ordinance in 1426, ordering that "all the brethren and seistern of the same fraternitie shall come in their new lyvre, and here a solemne masse in the worship of God and Saint Peter." At Gisborough, the fishermen decorated their boats and sprinkled their prows with good liquor, a custom which, it has been suggested, is evidently analogous to naming ships and breaking a bottle of wine upon the bows. There is a great deal of weather-lore on the Continent associated with St. Peter's Day. Thus, rain at this time is regarded as ominous, and said to indicate wet for some time.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Mr. John Hollingshead, manager of the Gaiety Theatre, has happily not come to the doleful complexion of the Good Man struggling with adversity. Still, it would be unjust to withhold from this experienced and energetic dramatic director a certain meed of sympathy for the temporary, and it is to be hoped trifling, mischance which has befallen him, and the consequent disappointment of the subscribers to the series of French performances at the Gaiety, through the churlish refusal of the committee of the Comédie Française to allow M. Coquelin to fulfil his engagement with Mr. Hollingshead, and collaborate with the wonderful talent of Madame Sarah Bernhardt in parts which he has made essentially his own. Subscribers are difficult people to deal with. They are apt to think that they have not had enough for their money, to stand upon their rights, and, on occasions, to demand the return of their subscription; and a proportion of Mr. Hollingshead's *abonnés* may be dissatisfied because *la force majeure* has hitherto precluded Madame Bernhardt from appearing in more than three characters—Frou-Frou, Adrienne Lecouvreur, and Phèdre.

But to the general art-loving public—the public which goes night after night, season after season, to see such consummate artists as Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in the same parts—the three rôles up to this time so magnificently interpreted by Madame Bernhardt should be an amply sufficient pabulum. In the touching play of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, in the admirably constructed and nobly written drama of MM. Scribe and Legouvé, and in Racine's grand tragedy, Madame Bernhardt exhibits and portrays to intense admiration three distinct phases of human passion, and calls up three distinct kinds of emotion from those who study her extraordinary impersonations. In Phèdre she carries out precisely that which Racine thought was his master, Euripides' conception of the character of the wretched wife of Theseus. She possesses the qualities which Aristotle demanded in the heroines of deep tragedy: the properties of exciting, in an equal degree, compassion and terror. She is not altogether guilty, nor altogether innocent. We shudder at her frenzied confession of crime; yet we cannot withhold commiseration from the unhappy creature whom merciless Fate has condemned to cherish an unholy passion. She, above all others, is appalled by the enormity of her sin. She exhausts every effort to beat down the demon under foot; she would sooner die than reveal the secret which is rending her bosom; and, when she is forced to disclose the awful truth, her shame, her confession, her remorse claim for her some degree of pity as one whose erring is due rather to the anger of the gods than to any act of her own volition. On the poor creature's white forehead there might well be stamped the terrible word *ANAKH*—necessity, constraint, destiny—the word on which Victor Hugo declared that he had based the entire fabric of Notre Dame de Paris.

In "Frou-Frou" another order of sympathies is awakened by the most eminently sympathetic actress of the age. Phèdre, for all her monstrous sin, is every inch a Queen. But for her miserable aberration her woes would be as majestic as those of Dido. But it is impossible to feel any veneration, or, indeed, any very great amount of respect, for the poor lady in the rustling silk dress. She is, at the best, a frivolous, giddy, volatile, and inconsequential personage. At the outset she is a decided coquette. Wounded vanity and feminine petulance seem to have had quite as much to do with her disregard for her matrimonial obligations as any sentiments of affection for her bygone and peculiarly worthless lover could have had. Her conduct in abandoning her husband and child seems to English judges utterly indefensible; and, if East Lynne had not been written, English compassion might have been but charily extended to this very peccant lady, whose tardily awakened conscience impels her to return to the home which she has deserted and made desolate—to ask forgiveness, and to die.

An ordinary "Frou-Frou" might fail to move us very deeply—even by the tearfullest of voices and the most skilful simulation of the symptoms of advanced pulmonary disease. But Madame Sarah Bernhardt is not an ordinary "Frou-Frou." As the thoughtless and capricious coquette she may not entirely satisfy those who look in the earlier aspects of the character for exuberant vivacity and *entrain*. But the repentant and dying "Frou-Frou" at once compels our pity and our love. In expiring accents she herself murmurs, *Vous voyez, toujours la même. Mon fils! . . . vous ne pardonnez, n'est-ce pas? Frou-frou! Pauvre Frou-frou!* The murmured plaint finds an echo amidst the tears of a whole audience. The appeal is irresistible. Poor little woman! Poor thing! Poor Frou-Frou!

Compassion and terror combined for Phèdre; unmingled sympathy or pity for Frou-Frou. But what should be claimed for Adrienne Lecouvreur gloriously interpreted by Sarah Bernhardt? I should say deep veneration, the highest admiration, and the deepest commiseration. I saw Rachel in this character more than thirty years ago. I do not know whether my susceptibilities were keener or blunter when I was a young man than they are now; but thirty years since I used to see a play almost every night in my life, and of late years I have not been inside a theatre, on an average, once in three months. Still I have a tolerably good memory, and can remember all the intonations and the gestures of Rachel Felix in Andromaque, in Phèdre, in Camille, and especially in Adrienne Lecouvreur. I have even heard her (in 1848) sing, or rather recite, in a weird monotone the words of "La Marseillaise." I liked her best when she was awful, majestic, passionate, terrible. No drapery became her so well as the stola and the peplos. Her arms should always have been bare, so grand did they look, uplifted in vehement exaltation, in fierce denunciation, in agonised despair. But feelings of soft and tender sorrow she (in myself at least) rarely excited. Hers was not pre-eminently the gift (as it was that of Coleridge's Geneviève) to make those who loved her grieve.

But Sarah Bernhardt in Adrienne makes you grieve, and withal rage in indignation at the cruel wrongs to which she is subjected. The people surrounding Frou-Frou are mainly very contemptible. Her father is a worthless libertine, who too late atones for the evil example which he has set his daughter, by making an *amende* undeniably pathetic, but as undeniably "stagey." A more despicable personage than her lover it would be difficult to conceive; and her husband, albeit gallant and honourable, is as weak as water. "Adrienne Lecouvreur" is, on the other hand, a very strong drama; and the characters brought in contact with the heroine are vivid, and admirably contrasted. The pathos of the *bonhomme* Michonnet, the theatrical *régisseur*, is not forced; Maurice de Saxe may be dissipated, but he is not a heartless and dishonourable profligate; the Abbé de Chazeuil is certainly Machiavellian, but he is not mean; and Adrienne's implacable rival, the Princesse de Bouillon, is about as wicked as she can well be, but she is not despicable. With the exception of good old Michonnet and the amorous yet noble-minded Maurice de Saxe, you simply hate all these people, powdered, starred, buttoned, hooped, and silk stockinged, conspiring and intriguing against the illustrious artist,

the true and loving woman. She stands there, like a lighthouse, lashed by the fierce waves of calumny and treachery. The fabric is as frail as the first Eddystone; it goes down at last with a crash, and disappears in the deep for ever; but the fall is splendid and the catastrophe sublime.

I confess that I admire Madame Sarah Bernhardt best in Adrienne Lecouvreur. It seems to me that she throws into it every one of the host of rare and noble qualities with which she is endowed—tenderness, alternately childishly cajoling, fascinating, passionate, pleading, and submissive. When she is roused to anger she is for a moment terrible as a pythoness on her tripod; but fury soon subsides, and the affectionate, single-minded, docile creature—the very woman—once more predominates. Her unmerited sufferings, her immeasurable love for a dissolute but wholly bad man, her heroic self-sacrifice, her almost angelic resignation, her combat with death, her final submission to the inevitable—all these, with voice, and eye, and pose, and mien, and with a thousand delicate touches, she expresses in a manner and with an eloquence not attainable by any other living actress. From first to last, the skill of the accomplished artist is thoroughly felt, though wisely kept latent. But all this artistic skill only subserves and ministers to the evolution of the artist's greater possession—that of a thoroughly heartfelt, sympathetic, and womanly nature.

G. A. S.

A number of gold and silver coins, together with silver plate, was found last week by some workmen in an old chimney shaft in Leicester-square. The plate, which was perfectly black, turned out to be of rare workmanship. Altogether, there were twenty-two pieces, consisting of candelabra, centrepieces, vases, cruets, &c., and the weight is 293 ounces. The coins belong to several reigns, from Charles II.'s down, and are in a high state of preservation. The Treasury officials have taken possession of the articles.

In weather the character of which was almost as much that of January as of June, the great summer flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday in the Gardens of the Society, South Kensington. The attendance was not so numerous as in former years, but the visitors had an excellent floral exhibition provided for them by the committee, and laid out with admirable taste by the Society's superintendent, Mr. A. F. Barron. The show remained open on the three following days. The prizes amounted to £1000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13.	
Third Sunday after Trinity. Collections for Hospital Sunday Fund. Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. ii. 1-27; John xx. 1-19. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. iii. or iv. 1-19; James iv. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Burrows; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Berdmore Compton, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret-street. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Boyle, Dean of York; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter; 7 p.m., Rev. B. Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. H. M. Birch, Canon of Ripon.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Daniel Moore, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear (fourth Boyle Lecture). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. H. M. Birch, Canon of Ripon. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger. Christian Evidence Society, All Souls', Langham-place, 4 p.m., (Rev. Canon Barry on the Inadequacy of all Substitutes for the Life of Jesus Christ as a Moral Force in the Individual and in Human Society).
MONDAY, JUNE 14.	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (paper by Lord O'Neill). Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir R. Temple on the Highway from the Indus to Candahar).	International Rifle Shooting Match, Edinburgh. Yachting: Royal Harwich Yacht Club Regatta.
TUESDAY, JUNE 15.	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel: Special Service at Westminster Abbey, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. Canon Butler). Moon's first quarter, 9.52 p.m. Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Rev. T. W. Wood on the Study of Divinity). Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. R. Price Williams on the Increase of Population in England and Wales). Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. P. L. Selator on additions to the Menagerie in May; papers by Messrs. W. A. Forbes, E. R. Alston, and G. E. Dobson). North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town, Bazaar, 2 p.m.	Humane Society, 4 p.m. Peterborough Agricultural Society's Show. Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, Festival, Willis's Rooms, the Prince of Wales in the chair. Licensed Victuallers' Schools, Annual Festival, Crystal Palace. Hospital for Paralyzed Children: Madame Cellini's Concert, Steinway Hall, 8 p.m. Newport Market Refuge and School, Concert at Royal Academy of Music, 8.30 p.m. Races: Windsor June Meeting. Yachting: Royal Harwich and Royal Alfred Yacht Clubs.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, St. Paul's Cathedral, annual sermon, the Bishop of St. Albans, 4 p.m. Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m. Yorkshire Society Schools, elections. Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. Mulvaney on Ozone in Nature; papers by Mr. H. S. Eaton, Lieut. A. Carpenter, Capt. J. Templer, Mr. W. Marriott, and Mr. W. D. Bowkett). Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Ganney on Horological Schools). Guild of St. Luke, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. G. Greenwood on the Threefold Nature of Man). M. Hyacinthe Loyson's lecture on Positive Christianity, Willis's Rooms (and on Friday).	Royal Academy, election of two Academicians. London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mrs. A. Besant on Europe in 1900). Society of Arts, conversation, South Kensington Museum. Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, festival, Cannon-street Hotel. Mansion House, dinner to the Archbishops and Bishops. Basinstoke Dog Show (two days). United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph on the March of the Quetta Column from the Indus to the Helmand River and Back). Yachting: Temple Yacht Club, Holyhead Regatta. Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, anniversary, elections, Willis's Rooms, 11.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 17.	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, anniversary, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair). Society for the Fine Arts, morning meeting at Lambeth Palace. Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m. Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. M. Campbell on a Stridulating Organ in Lymphia Torricella, &c.; Mr. O. Kidley on Incorporation of Spicules by Sponges). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Sakamatsu, Watson Smith, Stenhouse, Groves, Warrington, Peeke, and Perkin). Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Zoological Society Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Professor Parker on Tadpoles). Women's Education Union, anniversary, at the Society of Arts, 3.30 p.m. (Lord Aberdare in the chair). Church Penitentiary Association, anniversary, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; service 11 a.m., the Bishop of Oxford; meeting, St. Paul's Schoolrooms, 12.45. Catholic Teachers' Fund for Irish Distress, reading by Mr. F. Burand, Steinway Hall. Races: Hampton Summer Meeting. Yachting: Junior Thames Yacht Club, Holyhead Regatta. Rowing: Henley Regatta.
FRIDAY, JUNE 18.	
Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m. Handel Festival, Crystal Palace, rehearsal. United Service Institution, 3 p.m.	(Major-General Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid on "From Bamean to Sonmence Bay"). Yachting: Royal London and Erith Yacht Clubs.
SATURDAY, JUNE 19.	
Announced opening of the Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith Bridges by the Prince of Wales. Geologists' Association, excursion to Croydon, &c., Charing-cross, 2.5 p.m. Newspaper Press Fund, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Manchester in the chair).	Yachting: New Thames, Royal Alfred, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs. Royal Canoe Club: annual regatta, Reddington, 11.30 a.m. Athletics: King's College, Lilliebridge, 1 p.m. Rowing: Maidenhead and Marlow Regatta.



"Chez moi! Chez moi!"—Act 5.

MIDLE. SARAH BERNHARDT AS GILBERTE, IN "FROU-FROU," AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOKS TO THE PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

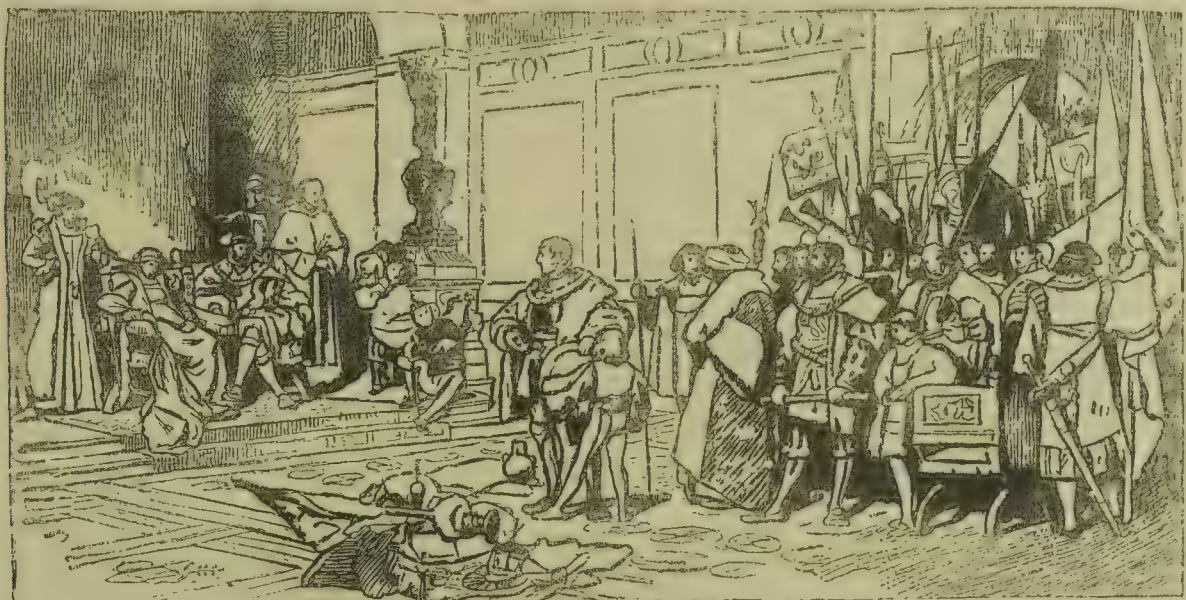


"KING HENRY VI.," PART II., ACT 3, SCENE 2.
BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.

FROM "ACADEMY NOTES, 1880, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF PICTURES AT BURLINGTON HOUSE," EDITED BY HENRY BLACKBURN.



"MRS. DOMINICK GREGG AND CHILDREN."
BY JOHN PETTIE, R.A.



"VICTORIOUS." BY J. D. LINTON.

FROM "GROSVENOR NOTES, 1880, AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE SUMMER EXHIBITION," EDITED BY H. BLACKBURN.



"THE SWISS VILLAGE SCHOOL." BY ARMAND LELEUX.



"THE GRANDMOTHER," BY L. A. LHERMITTE.

FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE PARIS SALON," EDITED BY F. G. DUMAS.

The Extra Supplement.

A DUEL IN FRANCE.

The puerile folly of duelling to settle disputes concerning one's claim to social esteem has not yet gone out of fashion in the vainest nation of Europe. Every now and then we hear of pistols and swords being employed to carry on the quarrel begun with pens or tongues, between some worthy rivals in journalism, or in dandyism, or in political rowdiness, among Parisian celebrities of the day. The well-known Henri Rochefort, of the *Lanterne*, has encountered M. Koechlin in a sword-duel, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Geneva, and received a wound in the abdomen, but no vital organ seems to be injured. On Friday of last week there was a conflict between Comte Albert de Dion, a member of the Jockey Club, and M. Lafitte, editor of the *Voltaire*, likewise fighting with swords; and M. Lafitte was wounded about the third rib, but slightly. On the very next day a meeting took place on the Belgian frontier, where the Prince de Santa Severina, one of whose seconds was Lord Ronald Leveson Gower, received a cut in the right arm from M. Fonsac, a writer in the *Gaulois*. The journal last mentioned seems to have a regular swash-buckler staff of editors and contributors. One of them is M. Lajeune Vilar, who declined to fight with M. Rochefort's son because that youth is a boy of seventeen. He is this week to encounter M. Lepelletier, of the *Mot d'Ordre*, and M. Olivier Pain, of the same paper, wants to fight somebody else. Messrs. Weiss and Robert Mitchell, of the *Gaulois*, have accordingly been challenged. On Sunday last, at Angoulême, M. Carville, editor of a Bonapartist paper, *Le Suffrage Universel*, fought with M. Mulac, the editor of a Republican provincial newspaper, and got himself a couple of scratches on the hand and lip. All this appears to us extremely contemptible. It is a system of shallow professional trickery, by which unprincipled *littérateurs*, without political knowledge or judgment, finding the public does not care for the articles they write, seek to win a paltry kind of personal notoriety, to make people read and buy their journals in quest of an exciting scandal. The motive is base and sordid, but the proceeding is rather silly than murderous or terrible. Such is the modern chivalry of French social life, and it is not much better with other Continental nations.

The regulations prescribed by custom for the management of duels in France are generally understood. The person who has been offended, which is a point to be decided by the seconds, or by impartial umpires, has the choice of weapons to fight with. If he prefer the use of pistols, the seconds must go and buy new ones for the occasion, or at least borrow pistols which none of the party have ever seen before. To shoot at any man with a pistol that one has previously tried in practice is to be guilty of felony. The seconds, of whom there are two for each combatant, have to examine the pistols brought to the ground, to see that they have not recently been fired, and clear the touch-holes to prevent a miss-fire. One pistol is then loaded by one pair of seconds, the other pistol by the opposite seconds, and they immediately exchange weapons, so that each duellist is armed by his adversary's friends. The usual distance measured for the combatants to stand confronting each other is from twenty to twenty-five metres, which is equivalent to between twenty-two and twenty-eight English yards; whereas, formerly in England, the usual duelling distance was only twelve paces. The posture recommended is turning the body partly sideways, to present as narrow a mark as possible, and keeping the right elbow pressed down on the right hip, while in the right hand the pistol is raised so as to cover the face, and nearly level with the eye. The seconds take up their position out of the way, and one of them asks the combatants, "Are you ready?" They both reply, "Yes;" and the second, as concerted with the other assistants, then counts, "One—two—three," clapping his hands each time. At the word "one," the duellists may fire if they please, or at "two," or at "three," but not a moment later than the word "three" is pronounced. To wait and fire afterwards is a felony by French law. If neither of the shots have taken effect, the duel may or may not be continued, according to the previous arrangement. Sometimes it is arranged that the duellists shall fire repeatedly at one another from the same distance; in other instances the interval is reduced for each successive shot. In some duels of most deadly intent they walk slowly towards one another, each firing whenever he pleases. Men have been known thus to approach quite close, shooting again and again. If either be disabled the fact is recorded in a document signed by all the *timons*, as the seconds are called, who testify that the duel cannot go on any further.

Our illustration, drawn by a French artist, represents such a duel with pistols, taking place in a wood on a wintry day, the ground being covered with snow. In fighting a duel with swords, the same general laws are observed, but the combatants are stripped above the waist, only wearing their shirts, and are barked. The seconds feel the body of each duellist to see that he has no sort of armour beneath his shirt. The swords are measured, to be of equal length, but need not be exactly alike in shape and weight. A line is drawn upon the turf, and the combatants stand at an equal distance behind it. The word is given "One step back!" and they move back accordingly; then the second cries, "Allez!" and they begin to fence with their swords. If either of them draws blood, the fighting is stopped, and the seconds look at the wound, to decide whether the man is fit to go on fighting. Such duels are but rarely mortal.

We cannot but remember here what Sir John Falstaff, in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV.," Part I., act v., scene 1, has to say about the false opinion of "honour," as it is called, which is made the excuse for these foolish and criminal practices. "Honour pricks me on. Yea, but how if honour prick me off when I come on? how then? Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honour hath no skill in surgery, then? No. What is honour? A word. What is in that word? Air. What, then, is honour? Air. A trim reckoning." We must confess that the sort of worldly honour to be gained or kept by readiness to avenge mere personal offences with bloodshed is a very trumpery possession.

"ACADEMY NOTES," AND "GROSVENOR NOTES."

Mr. Henry Blackburn's Art Handbooks for 1880, being his Illustrated Catalogues, respectively, of the Royal Academy Exhibition and that in the Grosvenor Gallery, bear the short titles of "Academy Notes" and "Grosvenor Notes." But they contain an abundance of such interesting little sketches of pictures, as those which, by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus, are borrowed for one of our pages. Many of these are original sketches, furnished by the artists who painted the pictures, and reproduced by a facsimile process. Besides the Academy Exhibition, we have, in the handbook that belongs to it, small outline drawings of

the complete series of Mr. Frith's striking pictures, called "The Race for Wealth," now on view at King-street, St. James's. Among the Illustrations of paintings at the Royal Academy, supplied by Mr. Blackburn, are those of Vicat Cole's "Thames Backwater," Poynter's "Visit to Æsculapius," Val Prinsep's "Imperial Assemblage at Delhi," Sir F. Leighton's "Light of the Harem," "Sister's Kiss," and "Psalms;" Briton Rivière's "Last Spoonful;" Seymour Lucas's "Armada in Sight;" the "Blenheim" of Woodville, and the "Ramilies" of Ernest Croft; Millais' "Catherine Stepney," Alma-Tadema's "Fredegonda" and "Spring Festival;" and some of pictures by G. A. Storey, E. Long, F. Goodall, T. Paed, J. B. Burgess, P. B. Morris, G. H. Boughton, John Pettie, F. Cotman, Clara Montalba, and others, which have attracted notice on the walls of Burlington House. The accompanying text makes brief and instructive remarks upon all that is most worthy of observation in the Academy Exhibition, not expressly criticising the pictures and statues, but merely indicating their chief features and characteristic qualities.

The two Sketches of Pictures which we have selected from "Academy Notes" are that of Sir John Gilbert's historical and Shakspearian work, taking its subject from the play of "King Henry VI.," Second Part, scene 2 of the third act; and that of a pretty family portrait group, by Mr. John Pettie, R.A., "Mrs. Dominick Gregg and Children." In the scene from Shakspeare, a room of the abbey or palace at Bury St. Edmund's, King Henry and Queen Margaret, with Cardinal Beaufort, the Duke of Somerset, and several lords and courtiers, are called upon to look at the dead body of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, which lies on a bed in the inner chamber. The Earl of Warwick, pointing out the signs of murderous violence in the appearance of the corpse, is challenging the Duke of Suffolk and the Cardinal to answer for it, while the Queen, their accomplice in the crime, affects a scornful incredulity; and the gentle King is almost distracted with pity and horror.

In the "Grosvenor Notes, 1880," which is a shilling pamphlet similar to the "Academy Notes," Mr. Blackburn presents the reader with the artist's original sketches of "Daphne" and "Psyche," by G. F. Watts, R.A.; "Omnia Vincit Amor," by G. H. Boughton, A.R.A.; "A Flood in the Fens," by R. W. Macbeth; Mr. Sydney Hall's "Chapter of the Star of India;" "A Question," by Alma Tadema, R.A.; "A Zulu," by Carl Haag; "The Bridge of Sighs," by P. R. Morris, A.R.A., and "Cradled in his Calling;" and representations of "Nausicaa and her Maidens Playing at Ball," by E. J. Poynter, R.A.; the "Song of Miriam," by W. B. Richmond; and of works by Mr. Cecil Lawson, M. Bastien Lepage, Messrs. D. Carr, Spencer Stanhope, J. M. Strudwick, W. E. Britten, J. R. Weguelin, W. J. Hennessy, Otto Weber, J. W. North, Walter Crane, H. Cook, F. Dicey, Napier Hemy, and others. The one by Mr. J. D. Linton, which we have reproduced, belongs to an intended series of five pictures, which are to represent incidents in the life of a distinguished soldier in the sixteenth century employed in the wars between the Turks and the Empire of Germany, or the kingdoms of Hungary and Poland, or some other principalities of Eastern Europe. "Victorious" is the title of the fourth picture designed to form this series, and it represents the young General, on his return from a successful campaign, being introduced to the Royal Court, accompanied by the Pasha whom he has vanquished and taken captive, with a quantity of rich booty displayed on the floor.

THE PARIS SALON ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

M. F. G. Dumas, founder and director of the British and Foreign Artists' Association, at 19, Cockspur-street, has again brought out, as he did last year, a French catalogue of the Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture opened this season at the Palais of the Champs Elysées, accompanied by 320 pages entirely filled with very superior representations, facsimile copies, by a zineographic process, of the artists' own sketches, showing not merely the design and composition, but often some of the effects of light and shade, and the style of drawing in the pictures. The titles are given both in French and English, and the size of each picture, in French measurement, is precisely indicated. A large proportion of these sketches are on such a scale as to occupy the entire page; but some others take less space, and the total number is nearly 400. There are not a few, such as that of F. Perrault's "Love Asleep," and "The Green Night," by E. Dardois, on the opposite page, which have the artistic quality of very fine engravings, while others might be taken for original etchings of considerable merit. We are permitted to make use of two of the Illustrations—namely, those of Leleux's picture, "The Village School in Switzerland," and "The Grandmother," by Liernette, which appear in this week's Number. M. F. G. Dumas is likewise editor of *Le Salon*, an illustrated weekly journal of the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition, which has obtained favour in the French capital.

NEW BOOKS.

Above five millions sterling of English money is the sum officially reported to have been spent by the Imperial Government of Great Britain in the late Zulu War. This is at the rate of £100 a head for defeating every individual warrior of the Zulu army, which cannot altogether be reckoned so many as 50,000 men. It is likewise at the rate of £200 a head for fighting in the supposed interest of the 25,000 English people—men, women, and children—dwelling in Natal and the Transvaal. Our home population of thirty millions in these islands cannot afford itself the expensive luxury of having its own particular battles fought at the same proportionate cost. South African colonists are highly favoured: they get the five millions, as we have seen, profitably distributed among them by our War Department, and our Treasury may expect in vain the smallest colonial contribution. It still remains a question of some interest to ourselves, how and why the war of last year was undertaken. A volume is published by Chapman and Hall, entitled *The History of the Zulu War and its Origin*, which supplies the most authentic and accurate information upon the subject. It is compiled jointly by Miss Frances E. Colenso, a daughter of the Bishop of Natal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Durnford, brother to Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Durnford, R.E., who was killed at Isandhlwana. But its statements are made up almost entirely of extracts from, or observations upon, the official despatches, reports, and correspondence of the colonial and military authorities, printed in the bluebooks by order of Parliament. Every citation from these documents is precisely indicated for reference; and we can safely affirm, having examined the originals, that they have been most correctly dealt with, and that nothing material has been kept back in the account of any of the long series of transactions related. The compilers, however, do not affect to dissemble their stern disapproval of the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir

Theophilus Shepstone, the deliberate promoters and begetters of this war; Lord Chelmsford being merely the willing instrument of the High Commissioner's design. But the history of native affairs in the eastern provinces of South Africa is traced from so far back as 1873. It was the year of Cetewayo's ceremonial coronation by Sir T. Shepstone, and that of the mad panic in Natal, resulting in the merciless breaking-up of Langalibalele's and another subject tribe by Sir Benjamin Pine's Government. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out in the following year to put the affairs of Natal in order. A book published about a twelvemonth ago, "The Zulus and the British Frontiers," by the late Captain T. J. Lucas, gave a pretty complete and exact account of the whole Langalibalele business and its consequences, except one omission, which ought to be noticed in justice to Bishop Colenso. There was an incidental dispute which arose from the trial of Langalibalele, concerning the charge against Mr. J. W. Shepstone, that he had, in 1858, treacherously surprised a chief named Matshana at a pre-arranged friendly conference, using concealed firearms, while the natives came by appointment unarmed. We find now from the report of an official investigation conducted at the time by Colonel Colley, who is now Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, the now Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, that Bishop Colenso had much more substantial grounds for this accusation against Mr. J. W. Shepstone than appear in the documents referred to by Captain Lucas. It was proved by that inquiry that Mr. J. W. Shepstone, though he did not attempt to shoot Matshana, did actually fire a gun which he had hidden for a signal to his men to run in and seize the Zulu chief, who had come with an implied assurance of safety and freedom. This evil example was mentioned in defence of Langalibalele when he was to be convicted of a rebellious disposition only because he hesitated to attend the magistrate's summons, Mr. J. W. Shepstone being then acting chief of the Native Department. As "The History of the Matshana Inquiry" is scarcely known in England, Miss F. Colenso has done well in vindicating her father from the imputation of having rashly and needlessly brought an unfounded charge, upon mere native rumour, against a colonial public servant; and we regret that the author of "The Zulus and the British Frontiers" was inadvertently led to take that view of it. Passing on towards the main subject of her historical narrative, we are yet again stopped, in the chapter relating to the Annexation of the Transvaal, by her acceptance of the wholesale accusations of cruelty, and especially of capturing the natives and keeping them in slavery, with which the Boers have been continually reproached. Miss Colenso, like many other benevolent and humane persons, feels great indignation at these rumoured atrocities; but the bluebooks really contain no evidence worthy of attention that they ever took place. The scraps of anonymous English newspaper correspondence, from the gold-fields and the diamond-fields, gathered by Sir Henry Barkly and Sir Arthur Cunynghame, are beneath consideration as materials for a grave political judgment. It strikes us, moreover, that if the Transvaal Boers had actually made slaves of large numbers of Kafirs before April, 1877, we should have heard of the liberation of the slaves by the British Government since that period. Miss Colenso is quite right in exposing the fraudulent rapacity with which the Dutch Borderers of the Transvaal have, during many years past, encroached on the territory of neighbouring Kafir nations. The greater shame it is, that a British Administrator of the Transvaal should have committed our Government, through its High Commissioner, to a war in support of those very territorial aggressions which had just been scrutinised and formally disallowed by a British Court of Arbitration. It is no wonder that the brother of Colonel A. W. Durnford, one of the very competent official members of that Arbitration Court, should feel jealous of the practical negation of its just and impartial work of judicial inquiry; while the Bishop of Natal, and with him the late Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, must almost have despaired, after Sir Bartle Frere's exhibition, of preserving in the native mind any reliance upon the good faith of British rulers or neighbours. This is a very sad story, even if the war had not cost some ten or twelve thousand human lives, including nearly a thousand of our own soldiers. The dim, hollow, and untruthful pretences used to disguise the real motive of the war—namely, that of satisfying the greed of the Transvaal squatters on lands which had been stolen—are torn to rags by Miss Colenso's dissection of the whole correspondence. This part of the subject, indeed, had already been set forth in Captain Lucas's book above named, and in articles by Lord Blachford, Mr. Froude, and Mr. John Morley. It is only wilful ignorance and malicious prejudice that can deny the pacific and inoffensive behaviour of Cetewayo, and of the Zulu nation, towards the English of Natal; while the European intruders on Zulu border lands, in another direction, had themselves and the Transvaal Government to thank for the damage done to their farms. There never was the slightest cause to apprehend a Zulu invasion previous to our invasion of Zululand; Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, was surely the best judge of that question, and such was his uniform opinion. The rule of Cetewayo over his own subjects was by no means such as to warrant a forcible intervention upon the score of humanity; the rumoured massacres of women and girls, or of Zulu converts to Christianity, with any similar outrages, remain unproved and grossly improbable, from the way in which they reached the English official ear. These are the conclusions in which every impartial and disinterested reader of the volume before us will rest, but with profound regret that it should be only too true, that the late Zulu war, so bloody, so costly, and still likely to be so profitless of good, was unnecessary and wantonly unjust. The narrative of its military events, which is written by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Durnford, occupies a large portion of the book, and will be perused with much interest. It is the best connected and complete history that has yet appeared. Some very serious questions of personal veracity occur in examining the statements made about Isandhlwana. An excellent map of South-East Africa is attached to the volume.

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A DUEL IN FRANCE.

"Honour pricks me on."—Shakespeare.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The début of Madame Sembrich (of the Dresden Opera)—promised for last Saturday in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—was postponed for a week in consequence of the lady's severe indisposition. Since our last notice the performances have consisted of repetitions of operas as previously given.

On Saturday afternoon an operatic concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall, and included performances by several eminent vocalists of the Royal Italian Opera Company, the fine singing of Madame Albani having been a special feature.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Thursday week brought forward another singer new to this country—Mdlle. Lillie Lehmann, from the Berlin opera, having then made her first appearance here as Violetta in "La Traviata." The lady's success was great and genuine. She possesses a fine soprano voice, of brilliant quality and extensive compass, capable both of bravura execution and sympathetic expression. Her excellent delivery of the scena, "Ah! fors è lui," at once established her position as an artist of far more than average merit. In the duets with her lover, Alfredo, and his father, Mdlle. Lehmann evinced great capacity for sentimental expression, the final death-scene having been characterised by deep pathos free from exaggeration. Signor Benfratelli, as Alfredo, did not improve on the impression made by his recent début. Both his singing and acting were angular and ungraceful. Signor Galassi's performance as the elder Germont was thoroughly artistic, as on many previous occasions.

On Saturday another new appearance was made in the person of Madame Eleonora Robinson, who, as Leonora in "Fidelio," achieved a great and deserved success, her acting and singing having been throughout of a very high order. The lady possesses the advantages of a handsome personal appearance and a fine voice (of extensive compass), and in every important situation she produced a very marked impression. Her delivery of Leonora's great scena, the "Invocation to Hope," was an excellent specimen of declamatory singing; her shares in the grave-digging duet (with Rocco), the following trio, the grand quartet (in which Leonora saves her husband from the dagger of Don Pizarro), and the exultant duet with the rascal Florestano—having been rendered with admirable vocal and dramatic power. The cast was very efficiently completed by Mdlle. Martinez as Marcellina, M. Candidus as Florestano, Signor Galassi as Don Pizarro, Signor Rinaldini as Jacquinio, Herr Behrens as Rocco, and Signor Monti in the small part of Il Ministro. The opera was preceded by the Overture in E major (written for the revival of "Fidelio" at Vienna in 1814), and between the first and second acts the third and greatest of the previous Overtures (in C) was played with such effect that it had to be repeated. The quartet (canon) in the first act was also encored. Signor Arditi conducted on both the occasions referred to. "Fidelio" was announced for repetition on Thursday.

The return of Signor Campanini is announced for next Monday as Alfredo in "La Traviata," with the second appearance of Mdlle. Lehmann as Violetta. "Mignon" is to be given on Tuesday for the first time this season, with Madame Nilsson in the title character, the resumption of the parts of Guglielmo and Lotario respectively by Signor Campanini and M. Roudil, and the transference of that of Felina to Mdlle. Lehmann.

Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" is to be revived on June 19, with the alterations recently made by the composer.

The sixth of the Richter concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Thursday week, and the seventh last Monday evening. On the former occasion admirable performances were given of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, Wagner's "Kaiser Marsch," and his overture to "Tannhäuser," and Liszt's wild and exaggerated symphonic poem, "Die Hunnenschlacht." The programme was completed by Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, with Herr Barth as pianist. Monday's orchestral selection consisted of Berlioz's overture "Le Carnaval Romain," Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, the introduction and closing scene of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," and Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A). The symphonic pieces were rendered with transcendent effect; and Herr Scharwenka gave a highly skilful performance of his pianoforte concerto in C minor. The eighth concert took place on Thursday evening.

The twentieth series of Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recitals reached its midway last week, when his programme included an elaborate trio by Mr. C. Hubert H. Parry, and that by Beethoven in B flat (op. 97), besides solo pieces of Chopin, in all which the playing of Mr. Hallé was characterised by his well-known finish and refinement. Madame Norman-Néruda played Handel's Violin Sonata in D major, and was associated with Mr. Hallé and Herr Franz Néruda in the trios.

A great choral rehearsal—in preparation for the approaching Handel Festival—took place yesterday (Friday) week at Exeter Hall, when more than of 2000 choristers occupied the orchestra and area, and many of the choruses were grandly rendered, Sir Michael Costa having conducted and Mr. Willing having presided at the pianoforte. The grand choral effects realised promised well for the coming performances at the Crystal Palace.

That very clever pianist Miss Lillie Albrecht

gave her annual *matinée musicale* at 59, Lowndes-square, last Saturday, when her own skilful performances and those of several other well-known artists contributed to a varied and interesting programme.

The fourth and last of Madame Viard-Louis's *matinées* of chamber music took place at Steinway Hall on Monday, the programme having included the concert-giver's clever pianoforte playing in several pieces, solo and concerted.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-eighth season took place on Wednesday evening, when the instrumental selection comprised Macfarren's overture to "St. John the Baptist" and Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal," Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and his pianoforte concerto in E flat (played by Herr Scharwenka). Miss M. Davies and Mr. Walter Bolton were the vocalists.

That skilful pianist, Herr Bonavitz, began a series of three Beethoven Recitals at Langham Hall on Wednesday evening. His first programme comprised the solo sonatas, op. 7, 26, 57, 81, and 109.

M. Saint-Saëns and M. Musin gave their second concert at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, with an interesting selection of instrumental music, varied by vocal pieces contributed by Mrs. Osgood.

The fourth (and last but one) of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when Mr. Sims Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, will be the vocalist; it being his first appearance in public.

Mr. Kuhe's annual morning concert takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Royal Albert Hall. As hitherto, the programme is of very strong interest, including the co-operation of Mesdames Adelina Patti and Albani, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

A morning concert was given at Grosvenor House on Friday, the 4th inst., in aid of St. George's Mission Home, Cape Town, under distinguished patronage.

The concert of Miss Elizabeth Philp—so well known as a successful composer of songs and ballads—will take place at St. James's Hall's next Tuesday evening, when she will be assisted by some eminent vocal and instrumental performers.

An evening concert, in aid of the funds of the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School, will be given next Tuesday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, to which the Viscountess Folkestone and other amateurs, assisted by Mr. Santley, have promised their services.

NIGHTINGALE NOTES.

The nightingale's song is ceasing, and the glorious music of his melody, which adds to the sylvan beauty of the Worcestershire woods and copses—as it is there, more than elsewhere, that nightingales abound, and their tremulous trills come to you morn, noon, and night—will soon be missed from the low-lying dells. We say "morn, noon, and night," for you may always hear them, and it is wrong to say "he only sings at night." Why we hear him at night so plainly is because, being a solitary bird, he sings loudest and best when other birds are still; but we have only to go deep down into any of the woods or copses he frequents to hear him in the day as well as night. Most people, and some naturalists, assert that it is seldom you can hear him after midnight, and thus, the nightingale and the lady glowworm get classed together, as it is then that the latter puts out her light—"the nightingales cease when the glowworms shut." But we know that to be an error, as we have ourselves heard him after midnight, at dawn, and after sunrise, and more especially at noon, not once, but time after time and year after year, when—occupied professionally—we have been amongst the woods at all hours. In fact, we have heard him the round of the clock, both by night and day.

Nightingales frequent certain districts only, to the exclusion of Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, in which latter country the late Sir John Sinclair tried to establish them, but without success. In some of the midland counties of England they are, however, as plentiful as in Denmark, and Geneva, and the sheltered parts of Greece; but the district they most affect is that of the Teme valley, where they have their love of shade and thick wood-shelter. The time of their appearance in this country, as given in all almanacs and books, is the end of the third week in April; but that is the date of the first song of the male bird, and not of his arrival, for it is then that he is expecting the coming of his mate, who will greet him in one week after in hedgerow or in copse, winging afterwards to the woods with him when the leafage is thicker and they can find cool shade in the spot he himself has selected; and that spot you may soon discover when the hen begins to build—which is always near the ground in low bushes, and not in trees—as he will perch on the boughs above her and sit there singing.

Now, people have a saying, "As shy as a nightingale;" and they will tell you to keep perfectly still, or you will stop his singing; but it is only one of the fallacies concerning that bird, as noise, which stops all other songsters, but sets him singing. If, therefore, he won't sing, you make him, by talking loudly, slamming gates, or whistling. A passing cart, the village clock, a halloo on the road will set him on, and soon you will have a chorus from the copses. With few birds, indeed, is there such emulation—such lusty

rivalry; and we have often listened to it when, in the still hours of night, we have been by the old church gate, with ash-beds round us, coppices close by—a haunt of nightingales—and we have then noted how they would run through their scale of sixteen notes, and trill again, but varying each of them, with breaks between, when rivalry was keen and each bird obstinate. It is only at such times, with rivals near, that you really get the extreme beauty of the melody and the whole scale of notes; for when he is singing by himself he goes so far and no further; stopping to recommence, but never finishing.

Another saying in rural districts is "as quank as a nightingale," and it is applied to the demeanour of a labourer who has a greater increase to his family than he knows how to bear, and this is the reason of it. A nightingale sings in three weeks from his arrival, and that most heartily when his mate is building, to cheer her with his song; and he continues to sing till the young are hatched, and then he sings no more. For though he stays while yet another nest is built, and another young brood owns him, he looks on all in silence, and will sing no more. This cessation of song makes people say, "he's gone." Not so, however, as he stays till autumn; for the time when the nightingales leave this country—and they leave and arrive alone, and not in flocks—is not June or July, as is commonly thought, but the end of August for the old birds, a week later for the first brood, and a month later for the second brood. We have ourselves seen nightingales in the first week of October, and we have known them to be second brood birds by their plumage. As in confinement these birds retain their instincts, they will, as the time of their departure comes, show much concern and trouble, and keep on pining. But in Asia Minor, where they most abound, they never quit the woods.

It is also said that nightingales only abound "by cowslip meadows where the dew lies long;" but, to be correct, we must omit the word "only," as they are quite as numerous in many places where cowslips are unknown. It is not everyone who knows the note of a nightingale, as frequently that of other birds is mistaken for it. The reed sparrow, for instance—or, to give him his proper name, the black-headed bunting—is a good imitator; but, though he can do the rest of it creditably, he fails at the "jug-jug." Another and a better one—as is testified by his name, "the nightingale"—is the redwing, whose musical notes may be often heard before he returns in the spring to Norway. Hence people say, "The nightingale is early." The black-cap, too, is another gay deceiver; and it is the more excusable to be mistaken in him, as he has full, deep notes and a flutelike song, and his melody is so charming that we must certainly rank it as next to the nightingale's. But the bird which most deceives those who are not up in notes is the imitative red-backed shrike, whose song is often mistaken for that of the nightingale.

It is said that the notes of the English nightingale are inferior to all others, that the Italian ones are better than the French, and the Persians the best of all. The variegated harmony of these notes—the same passage never being reproduced without some change or embellishment—was described by the French poet Belleau, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and was called the Painter of Nature; and they were reduced to letters and words, primarily by the Jesuit Marco Bettini, and secondarily by Beethoven, to which Chalmers set music, and an imitation of it, ending with a trilling cadence, is still in vogue with French peasants, who sing it. The only bird whose notes in volume can beat the Nightingale's is the Campanero or Bell-bird. In Aleppo nightingales are caged in the trees of the promenades. No bird has been so written about by poets, and their descriptions are mostly truthful; but the majority of them make this great error, they call the singer "she!" as witness Chaucer, Surrey, Sidney, Shakspeare, Milton, Southey, Shelley, Wordsworth, and at least a dozen others. We can only read and wonder. In conclusion, we would say to those who love nightingales, and who would blend with the charm of scenery their charm of song, try Worcestershire in the month of May; for there, in the beautiful valley of the Teme, you will get your fill of each—glorious scenery, and a flood of song; and you will then say, as Coleridge said, that "Never elsewhere in one place I knew so many nightingales."

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institution took place at the house of the Society of Arts on Tuesday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended. Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of members is 835; a greater number than usual, especially of country and colonial supporters, having joined this year, during which papers written in furtherance of the society's objects—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of revelation—had been read by Lord O'Neill, Professors Stokes, F.R.S., Hughes, Nicholson, Wace, and Porter, Mr. Howard, F.R.S., Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and others. The treasurer's report showed that much care had been devoted to the society's finances, and mentioned the receipt of two legacies. Amongst the speakers were Lord O'Neill, Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., Mr. J. Bateman, F.R.S., Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., the Rev. Prebendary Irons, D.D., and the Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York. The sub-

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN:
History of the Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie. By Colonel W. J. Coope.

CASSELL, PETER, AND GALPIN:
Memories of my Exile. By Louis Kossuth. Translated from the original Hungarian by Ferenc Jausz.
How Women may Earn a Living. By Mercy Grogan.
The New Parliament, 1880. By William Saunders.
The Bible Dictionary. Illustrated with nearly Six Hundred Engravings. 2 vols. Vol. II. Jaakan-Zuzima.
The Illustrated Book of Canaries and Cage-Birds, British and Foreign. By W. A. Blakston, W. Swaisland, and August W. Wiener.

CHAPMAN AND HALL:
The Three M's, Mind, Manners, and Morals; or, How to Make Home Pleasant. By M. E. Irwin.
There's True for You. A Novel. By Mrs. Arthur Kennard. 2 vols.

DIPHOE AND BATEMAN:
Dresden China and Other Songs. By F. E. Weatherly.

HOGG:
Edgar Allan Poe: His Life, Letters, and Opinions. By John H. Ingram. With Portraits of Poe and his Mother. 2 vols.

LONGMANS:
The River Tyne: Its History and Resources. By the late James Guthrie. Illustrated.

LOW:
A Physical Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism. By J. E. H. Gordon. 2 vols.
Science a Stronghold of Belief; or Scientific and Common-sense Proofs of the Reasonableness of Religious Belief. By Richard Budd Painter.

MACMILLAN:
Modern Greece: Two Lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. With Papers on the "Tromous of Greece" and "Byron in Greece." By Lt. C. Jebb.

REMBINGTON:
Workers in the Dawn. A Novel. 3 vols. By George R. Gissing.

SEELEY AND JACKSON:
Memories of Troublesome Times. Being the History of Dame Alicia Chamberlayne, of Ravensholme, Gloucestershire. By Emma Marshall.

SMITH AND ELDER:
Philosophy of Charles Dickens. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning.
New and Old. Verse. By John Addington Symonds.

STANFORD:
Mathematical Examination Papers set at Entrance to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. With Answers. By W. F. Austin.

TINSLEY BROTHERS:
A Cruel Secret. By Lolo. 3 vols.

WARD AND LOCK:
Odd or Even. By Mrs. Whitney. Vol. II.

WARNE:
Food and Feeding. By Sir Henry Thompson. Reprinted from the "Nineteenth Century," with considerable additions, and an appendix.

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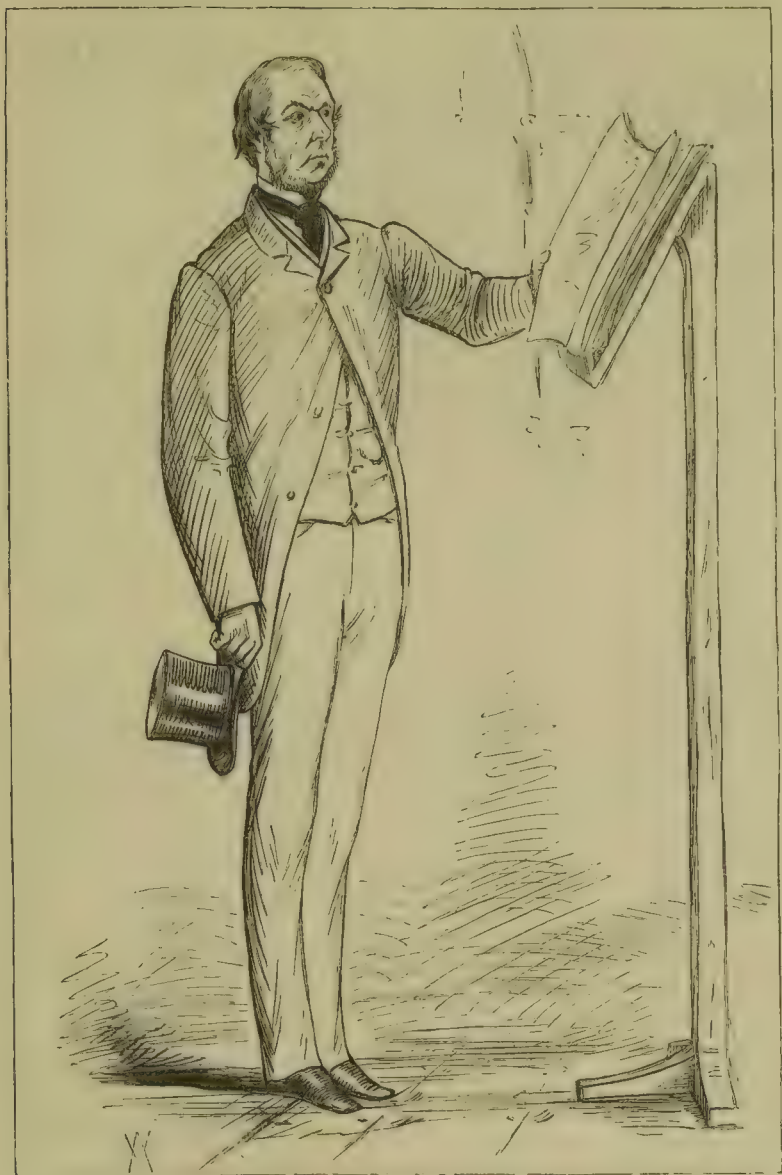
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PARLIAMENTARY SKETCHES: IN THE LOBBY.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



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PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The fringe of peeresses in the galleries, the strong muster of Privy Counsellors, Mr. Osborne Morgan prominent among them, in front of the Throne, and the goodly assemblage of peers on both sides the House, betokened that a subject of uncommon interest was set down for discussion on June 3. The question was the Burials Bill of the Government; and the billowy waves of lawn spread over the benches of the Spiritual Lords seemed to surge as the Bishop of Lincoln portentously rose, floated to the table, and virtually anathematised the measure in moving that it be read the second time in three months. The one fresh shaft he shot at the bill was a resolution which the Lower House of Convocation had just passed, and in referring to which the Right Reverend Prelate said:—

The Lower House desired by that solemn protest to deliver itself of all responsibility as to any dishonour which might be done to Almighty God. The Bishop of Lincoln further expressed a fear that the measure would dig the grave of the Established Church of England. Not only did the Archbishops of Canterbury and York rebut this alarmist view, and declare themselves in favour of the Burials Bill, but the Bishop of London followed suit; and the Earl of Derby, speaking from the Ministerial side below the gangway, said he should support the second reading. Lord Cranbrook was the principal mouthpiece of the late Ministers; and his Lordship impetuously showed he did not abate one jot of hostility to the reform of the burial law, a line in which he was followed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Lords Brabourne, Hawke, Dunraven, and Spencer contributed to prolong the debate, which collapsed when Lord Selborne had replied; and the Burials Bill was read the second time by a majority of 25—126 to 101.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in bird-like style, chirruped forth the next day a suggestion of how the very poor, particularly in agricultural districts, might avoid the Union in old age. This was, that men of this class should invest £10 with the Government before they were twenty-one years of age, so that the interest might form a provision for sickness or old age. Earl Stanhope's remedy was the reception of smaller sums at the Post Office Saving Banks. Various suggestions came from other noble Lords; but neither Earl Granville nor the Lord Chancellor could see his way to carry Lord Carnarvon's philanthropic idea into effect. The Earl of Camperdown thereafter sought to obtain from the Government some assurance that the London water companies should not have the power of increasing their rates; and was referred by the Earl of Fife for consolation to the case of "The New River Company v. Mather."

Cyprus and Ireland once more came on the carpet on Monday. With respect to the Mediterranean isle, the Earl of Camperdown had the advantage of being enlightened as to the state of its finances both by Earl Granville and the Marquis of Salisbury; but the noble Earl, being of an inquiring turn of mind, wished to know, further, how it was that the revenues of Cyprus should not be conveyed to make up for the missing interest on certain Turkish loans. Again gloomily referring to "the gravity" of affairs in Ireland, the Duke of Marlborough received from Earl Spencer the assurance that the existing statutes were deemed to give sufficient power to meet any eventualities likely to crop up.

The Cypriotes appear to be studied as through a microscope by some noble Lords. Lord Lilford, for instance, wishing to know on Tuesday what steps had been taken to suppress the cattle plague in Cyprus, the Foreign Secretary had to rise to explain that the Privy Council had adopted means to stamp out the epidemic. Called upon by Lord Bury to make a statement respecting the proposed Volunteer Review, the Earl of Morley regretted that dissatisfaction should have arisen because it had not been found convenient to hold the Review in Hyde Park; but suggested that the commanding officers might find some other site.

COMMONS.

If certain hon. members are driven by the inadequacy of seating accommodation to roam disconsolately from floor to gallery and back to the overcrowded benches—if Mr. Bradlaugh pines in comparative quarantine under the Peers' Gallery, and Mr. Mitchell Henry finds no place to rest his hat on—if Sir Stafford Northcote bestows a meek glance of wondering protest upon the forward members of his flock below the gangway, who appear desirous to wrest the leadership of the Opposition from his grasp,—then whatever consolation is to be derived by them from the misfortunes of others may be found in the knowledge that the Treasury Bench is by no means a bed of roses.

The Marquis of Hartington had a thorny time of it yesterday week, when he failed to satisfy the Radical wing by his rather prosaic and matter-of-fact defence of the opium tax in answer to Mr. Pease's adverse motion on the subject. The noble Lord brought down upon himself the sarcasm of Dr. Cameron, a fearful infliction, and the exaggerated vehemence of Mr. A. M. Sullivan. And it was only after Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Gladstone had supplied the sentiment lacking in Lord Hartington's speech that the storm in a teapot died out, or the ashes in Mr. Pease's opium pipe were extinguished.

Mr. Grant-Duff, possibly owing to the unwitting display of a certain acerbity of tone in his replies respecting South African affairs, came to be baited, in a manner, on Tuesday. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was the genial instrument that broke the reticence of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who, whether from disappointment or from whatever cause, has not looked the happiest of mortals since the formation of the Gladstone Administration. Bit by bit, the hon. Baronet drew from Mr. Grant-Duff an avowal of how the Battle Frere difficulty is to be got over by the Government. They are, in brief, to "let it slide." Sir George Pomeroy Colley having succeeded to the High Commissionership, Sir Bartle Frere is now relegated to his former position at the Cape. But as for Sir Wilfrid Lawson's implied desire for an opportunity for raising a debate on the matter, the Under-Secretary was with some difficulty pressed to reply that he would respond on Thursday.

The Employers' Liability Bill for rendering masters liable for injuries sustained by workmen whilst in their employ was introduced on June 3 by Mr. Dodson; and gave Sir John Holker and Sir Henry James an opportunity to air their forensic eloquence. The event of the debate, however, was the manly and able maiden speech made by Mr. Broadhurst, who proved himself a strong addition to the small group of working-men members, numbering three in all. A readiness evinced by the Government to accept amendments in Committee led Sir Stafford Northcote to infuse a little vigour into his criticisms of the measure, and induced Sir R. Cross to favour the reference of the bill to a Select Committee. That would be to shelve it, answered Mr. Gladstone and the Home Secretary; and the bill was read the second time eventually.

Sir William Harcourt has got a Select Committee appointed to make a comprehensive inquiry into the question of the

London Water Supply, and firmly insisted that the inquiry should include an investigation as to whether a better, purer, and cheaper supply could not be obtained from other sources for twenty millions.

The Secretary for India on Monday made amends for any remissness he may have been guilty of in declaring that the Government needed every penny they could get from the opium revenue. The Marquis of Hartington read a long reply to Sir Harcourt Johnstone's question with respect to our position in Afghanistan, and the pith of his Lordship's explanation was that the object of the Government was "to bring the actual military occupation to a close," to leave behind "the prospect of a settled Government," but not to entertain the idea of a permanent occupation of Candahar, nor to abide by the Treaty of Gundamak, "which must be considered to have ceased to exist." The arrangement of those difficulties would be left, however, to Lord Ripon, the Viceroy of India.

The cat was wielded with a vengeance by Mr. Gorst on Monday over the shoulders of Mr. Childers and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who promised that flogging should be abolished in the Army and the Navy next year.

The usually dull discussion of the Navy Estimates was on Monday relieved by an incident which exposed in a striking manner the remarkable excess of self-conceit characteristic of the noisy and most self-sufficient section of the Irish Home-Rule Party. A member rejoicing in the name of Finigan wished to raise a discussion with respect to the Prince of Leiningen. Dr. Lyon Playfair, as Chairman of Committee, ruled that the matter was out of order. But, on the vote for seamen's victuals, Mr. Biggar ventured to reprove Dr. Playfair, and Mr. Parnell joined in the reproof. Whereupon the imperturbable Mr. Biggar went a step further, and actually hinted that the Chairman ought to have apologised to Mr. Finigan. The forbearance of the House being exhausted, first Sir J. M. Hogg and then Mr. Gladstone warmly rebuked Mr. Biggar; and Mr. Parnell obtained a sharp retort for his unseemly interruptions of the Prime Minister.

County Lunatic Asylums, Army Retirement, and Irish Administration occupied the attention of the House for the greater part of Tuesday's sitting; but all to no immediate effect. On Wednesday the Speaker announced that the Judges of the Harwich and Carrickfergus Election Petitions had respectfully declared Sir H. Tyler and Mr. Greer duly elected. Mr. H. Palmer's bill for securing the property or savings of married women for their own exclusive use and control was then read the second time, as was Mr. Anderson's measure for the extension of the same privilege to married women in Scotland. Mr. Errington's Limitation of Costs in Ireland Bill was also read the second time, and so were the Irish Births and Deaths Bill for assimilating the registration in Ireland to that of England, and the Irish Municipal Franchise Bill; after which other measures were advanced a stage. Thursday Mr. Gladstone reserved for making his new financial statement.

IN THE LOBBY.

In the Lobby! Historic faces innumerable flit by the mind's eye at the mere mention of the Lobby of the House of Commons. But it is with the features of present rather than bygone members that the pencil of an expert draughtsman seeks to familiarise the reader. Not so very long ago the Lobby was a place to be rather avoided than otherwise by legislators. Button-holding therein became a fine art. Badgered by crotchet-mongers; sought out by the inevitable man with a grievance, usually a one-idea being who claimed to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion or some such chimerical notion; pestered with applicants for gallery orders; and canvassed by the indefatigable agents for the promotion of private bills, hon. members may have been excused if they came to entertain an aversion to the Lobby. Comparative ease, at any rate, has been obtained since the assiduous legion of button-holders has been relegated to the outer lobby, which stands midway between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Members can now venture to assume in the Lobby a free-and-easy dressing-gown manner; can chat in comfort; can pair off without hindrance to the dining-room; can hobnob at the little refreshment bar in the corner; and, without being stared at by curious eyes, can exchange greetings with the urbane doorkeepers, who have had the unenviable task of committing to memory the likenesses of the host of new members the General Election has returned to Parliament.

Stately in walk, erect, and solemn in demeanour, there is, however, one hon. member who never, or hardly ever, unbends even in the Lobby. The familiar figure of Mr. Charles N. Newdegate, as he stands regarding the orders of the day, cannot fail to be recognised. Punctilious in his respect for the forms of the House, and generally esteemed for unflinching uprightness and honesty of purpose, the hon. member for North Warwickshire may with reason be called "The Guardian of the Constitution."

"Tribunes of the People" who have waited till office came to them rather than discard one iota of the Liberalism wherewith they started on their political careers in order to gain power, Mr. Bright and Mr. Henry Fawcett may both be said to have involuntarily pushed themselves to the forefront by sheer oratorical force and single-minded advocacy of principles they believe will increase the sum total of the nation's freedom and happiness. The features of Mr. Bright seem to be difficult to depict. Millais has not been successful in portraying the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in his Academy painting. Where this master has failed, the Lobby sketch may be excused for not having caught the spirit of Mr. Bright's expression. At the same time, the white-haired senior member for Birmingham (who has the reputation of being as exceptionally facile a conversationalist as he is unquestionably powerful as an orator) will be easily identified in the drawing which represents Mr. Bright in genial converse with his tall colleague, who, albeit afflicted with the loss of sight, bears his burden cheerfully, and, moreover, boasts a keenness of mental and political vision which many of his fellow-members cannot hope to approach.

"A Newly-Created Senator" has, whilst sauntering across Green Park, ruddy in face and rustic in garb, been taken before now for a well-to-do farmer. Mr. Lowe has since been elevated to another and a better place, as the saying runs. Leaving the representation of London University to fall into the capable hands of Sir John Lubbock (whose return to the House, by-the-way, was cordially welcomed), Mr. Lowe has taken the oath and his seat in the Upper House as Lord Sherbrooke. The Lobby of the Lower House may know him no more. Recollections of many an independent, acedulated speech of his, however, will now and again be conjured up. May not a certain "Cave of Adullam" re-echo with them still?

Enter now two Conservative pillars of the State, different in dimensions, but each betraying a consciousness of his own potentiality, albeit in a totally dissimilar manner. Need we say that Mr. Beresford Hope and Lord Henry Lennox stand revealed in "A Pair of Privy Counsellors?"

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Maxland, G. C. to be Resident Chaplain to Bishop of London.
Burdett, H. M.; Curate of St. George's, Worthing.
Cameron, C. J. L. L.; Rector of Mortimer.
Carr, E.; Rural Dean of Wigton, Cumberland.
Cave, Henry Cave Brown; Vicar of Edington, Wilts.
Christie, J. T.; Curate of SS. Peter and Paul, Upper Teddington.
Dimond-Churchward, M. D.; Rural Dean of Hartland, North Devon.
Errington, Roland; Rector of Clewer.
Evans, James John; Rural Dean of the Third Part of Brecon (North).
Fraser, G. Houlton; Curate of Hatfielddowny.
Rulford, John; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ebernoe, Tetworth.
Garrick, James Percy; Rector of Blofield, Norfolk.
George, J. B. Beauchamp; Vicar of St. George, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Gibson, E. C. S.; Principal of Wells Theological College.
Goss, T.; Vicar of St. James's, Denton Holme, Carlisle.
Graham, Loftus; Curate of Inglescombe, Bath.
Hall, Henry Armstrong; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bristol.
Hicks, T. N.; Vicar of Ilsham, Torquay.
Long, D.; Vicar of Hanover Church, Regent-street.
Mason, Francis Wheeler Randall; Rector of Beesby.
Mammatt, A. S.; Vicar of Castle Donington, Leicestershire.
Marshall, Alfred; Curate of Stoke Poges.
Morcom, W. G.; Vicar of Braunton, Barnstaple.
Nash, T. A.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Islington; Rector of Lowestoft.
Patch, J. T.; Public Preacher in the Diocese of Exeter.
Phillips, W. H.; Chaplain of H.M. Prison at Plymouth.
Phillips, S.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Belfast Lough.
Pope, Edward Jesty; Rector of Bradford Peverell, Dorset.
Ridley, J.; Vicar of Brownhill, near Leeds.
Rust, A.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Dunquerque Harbour.
Schwartz, Alexander Joseph; Vicar of Gawcott, Bucks.
Scriven, A.; Curate (Sole Charge) of Martinhoe and Trentishoe, Dorset.
Seurfield, R. G.; Vicar of Frocester.
Smythies, C. A.; Senior Curate; Vicar of Roath.
Straffen, R.; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Ashley Green, Bucks.
Sutthery, William Stanley; Home Missioner in the Diocese of Winchester.
Symonds, G. D.; Curate (Sole Charge) of Chittlehamholt, South Molton.
Tanner, J. Selwood; Vicar of Ashford, Carbonell, Salop.
Tate, G. E.; Incumbent of St. Mary, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
Tate, Dr.; Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk.
Taylor, George Wood Henry; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Carlisle.
Tonkin, F.; Vicar of Madron.
Vawdrey, A. A.; Vicar of Mabe, Cornwall; Rural Dean of Carnmarth.
Warren, B. J.; Perpetual Curate of the New District of SS. Peter and Paul, Upper Teddington.
Williams, Thomas; Vicar of Llowes; Rural Dean of Elwell (South).
Wood, Thomas William; Vicar of Eldersfield.
Woolley, J.; Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.
Wykeham-Tenness, W. S. T.; Rector of Milton Keynes, Bucks.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of Canterbury has been prorogued until July 13, when it will meet for the dispatch of business.

A new recodos, which completes the work of the restoration of the Kidderminster old parish church, has been erected.

The parish church of St. Petroch's, West Anstey, a remote North Devon parish, not unknown to such as have hunted the stag on Exmoor, has lately been restored at a cost of £1000.

The annual meeting of Diocesan Inspectors of England and Wales was held at Lambeth Palace on Tuesday, the Archbishop taking the chair. There were present also the Bishops of Carlisle and Truro.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday consecrated the Church of St. Mary, Kippington, Sevenoaks. The Rev. George Edward Tate, M.A., Vicar of Lowestoft, will be the first Vicar of the new parish.

Mr. J. J. Gutch, of York, has presented £1000 as an addition to the endowment of Grosmont church, Whitby, as a thank-offering for recovery from illness. Mr. Gutch is a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood.

Lord Penzance, on Saturday last, in the Arches Court, gave judgment in the third suit of "Martin v. the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie," the Court refusing to pass a sentence of deprivation, but engaging to give the promoter of that suit every facility for taking the opinion of the Judicial Committee.

On the 27th ult. the church at Broughton Sulney, Notts, was reopened after restoration. The chancel of this church was rebuilt by the present Rector in 1855, after the design of Mr. S. S. Teulon, and is in the Decorated style. The nave, of the Early English style, has been thoroughly restored.

A bazaar to be held at the Athenaeum, Camden-road, in aid of the building fund of St. Mary Brookfield Church, will be opened by the Countess of Dartmouth next Tuesday, the 15th inst. The band of the Royal Marines and of the Royal Engineers will perform during the time the bazaar is open.

The Court of Appeal at Westminster has given judgment in the appeal of the Duke of Norfolk v. the Rev. G. Arbuthnot, Vicar of Arundel. Their Lordships, without calling upon Sir J. Holker to argue the Duke's case, delivered judgment dismissing the appeal, and affirming the Duke's right to the Fitzalan Chapel.

Last Saturday afternoon the corner-stone of a new church in Camden Town was laid, in the presence of a large concourse of people, by the Marquis Camden. The site of the church is close to the Camden Town station of the North London Railway. In the religious services the Bishop of Bedford assisted, and subsequently delivered an address.

On the 20th ult. the Church of the Holy Trinity, Throcking, Herts, was reopened after a complete restoration, a bequest of £500 by the Rev. W. Adams, late Rector, having been supplemented by contributions for a memorial window over the altar, in which the subject of the Good Shepherd is worked out in various details by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

A beautiful Munich stained-glass window, representing the Ascension (by Messrs. Mayer and Co.), has been placed in the church at Arbroath, Forfarshire.—A west window (the work of Mr. W. G. Taylor) has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Stamford, being, with the memorial brass beneath it, the gift of John Groves, in memory of his wife.

One of the handsomest and most beautifully situated churches erected in Kent for many a long year was consecrated on Monday afternoon. Mr. J. M. Hooker, of Duke-street, Adelpi, is the architect. The cost of this fine church, exclusive of the land, has been £11,000, towards which the late Miss Thompson, of Brighton, contributed £5000 in furtherance of her brother's design.

The Rev. T. Grey Collier, on his resignation of the senior curacy of Richmond, Surrey, for the vicarage of Dovercourt, Essex, has received from the inhabitants of Richmond an address and purse of £155; from the committee and members of the parochial library, an illuminated address; from the poorer members of the congregations, pictures, communion-linen, &c.; and to Mrs. Collier, from the members of the mothers' meeting, a handsome illustrated Prayer-book.

A Parliamentary paper in reference to the British Museum, issued last Saturday, states that during the past year progress has been made in arrangements for removal of the natural history collections, and in preparations for their reception in the new building designed for them at South Kensington. The transference of these three collections to the new museum will probably be effected in the course of the present year. The galleries vacated by them will be at once made use of for the exhibition of objects of archaeological interest, which have been accumulating for many years, and from want of space have been stored in imperfectly lighted rooms in the basement.



CASKET PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. W. H. SMITH, M.P.,
BY THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

CASKET FOR MR. W. H. SMITH.

The Casket presented to the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., by the Stationers' Company, is represented in our Illustration. It was designed and executed by Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill and Bond-street. It is carved in dark oak, fine of grain, and richly mounted with silver. It stands about nine inches high, oblong in form, with curved ends, and rests on a blue velvet cushion. The body of the box is divided into eight panels of repoussé silver. The centre panel of one side bears the arms of Mr. Smith enamelled in heraldic colours; that of the obverse contains the inscription, "Presented, with the freedom and Livery of the Company, to the Right Honourable William Henry Smith, M.P., Citizen and Stationer. June 9, 1880." The end panels are composed of winged figures supporting dolphins, each alternate panel being occupied by naval emblems and the monogram, W.H.S. Supporting the box are two carefully modelled sea-horses, which, with the carved reliefs, especially suggest Mr. W. H. Smith's official position in the late Government as First Lord of the Admiralty. There are heraldic shields festooned, which contain the arms of London and Westminster. The cover is surmounted by the arms of the Stationers' Company, in enamel, supported by angels proclaiming truth. The freedom of the Stationers' Company, with this casket, was presented to Mr. Smith on Wednesday evening, at a dinner in Stationers' Hall.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. FIFTH NOTICE.

Nearly all the landscapes we have reviewed, nearly all in the exhibition, are simple, direct transcripts from nature, presenting little more than the raw pictorial material, without that subjective element in treatment whereby art is made to coalesce with poetry, for man and nature—neither complete without the other—are thus united. Among the few landscapes that make a more direct appeal to our sympathies are those by Alfred W. Hunt and H. Herkomer. Mr. Hunt's view of Whitby (1508) under late evening effect, looking across the Esk from the cliff, with its church and churchyard, has genuine pathos, which will be the more enjoyed the less the technical qualities of oil-painting are understood or thought of. "Motes in the Sunbeam" (1413), by the same artist, a view in the gorge of the Greta, with the afternoon sunbeams falling on the insect cloud over the river is beautiful, despite the "wiggly" foliage and niggling touch. In both Mr. Herkomer's large landscapes man's presence is not permitted to intrude, and the grandeur of nature alone is relied on. The title "God's Shrine" (1468), appended to a scene in the Bavarian highlands, is equally applicable to the little wayside prayer-station in the foreground and the great mountain sanctuary rising above the pine forest in the distance, with a ray of sunset lingering on its brow. Here, on the one hand, the details are not sufficiently studied and defined to convey the impression of crystalline mountain air; and, on the other, the mountain forms and clouds are not painted with sufficient tenderness and purity. Space and impressiveness do not depend on the size of a work, as we see in some of Turner's smallest drawings, and we find no sufficient justification for the colossal dimensions of this canvas. Still less is there such justification in regard to the twin-picture, "Wind-Swept" (1480)—an undulating table-land of no particularly local character, with little movement in the clouds, and executed in a hasty, scenic fashion. Other landscape works, which we have reserved on account of some distinctive quality are J. G. Todd's beautiful little idyll of "Spring" (182), L. P. Smythe's small refined picture of a sunny seashore with children playing under a boat (565), L. Munthe's broadly treated wintry coast scene (89), W. Hennessy's delicate "Summer Days" (555), C. W. Wyllie's "View of Littlehampton" (487), rendered interesting by the soft glow of evening sunlight; and twilight subjects not without sentiment by H. H. Macartney (317) and R. B. Browning (209), though the size of both these last is absurdly large for the interest. Miss Clara Montalba's "Early Morning: Venice" (1439) evinces the artist's sensibility to those magical transformations of aspect which the floating city assumes under varying atmospheric conditions, though there is too much to remind us of the foregone scheme of a facile decorative sketcher. In still-life the only important work is W. Hughes's gorgeously rich composition of fruit, plate, and armour, entitled "For the Feast of the Tournament" (1045), which signalises a great advance.

We have already mentioned incidentally Frank Dicksee's portrait group of Sir W. E. and the Hon. Lady Welby Gregory called "The House Builders" (40) as among the most admirable works of the year. Space would fail us to describe the wealth of details in this composition—all rendered with a care and skill that is almost illusive in the result. The picture has, however, *les défauts de ses qualités*. The attention is called from one splendour to

another, and the heads do not assert their relative importance. But this may be in part due to the "foxy" tone of the flesh shadows—a tone we do not feel in nature, and which is not qualified by the greys that always intervene between the shadows and lights. Nevertheless few modern pictures remind us so much of the old masters; and the young artist deserves all encouragement in his earnest and exemplary endeavour. Compared to this, how uninteresting is much of the portraiture we have not yet noticed, confined, as it is, to the ruts of conventionality and the routine of imitation! If Sir Joshua Reynolds had never lived, Mr. Sant might have been a much better painter; he is very largely represented, as usual, yet we seem to have seen all his contributions before. And the same remark applies to several others. There is, however, a new school of realistic portraiture, headed by Mr. Holl (whose works we have already noticed) and Mr. Oulless, which deserves more consideration. Mr. Oulless's colouring is warmer than Mr. Holl's, but his execution is too solid, his markings too hard and fast, and the eyes in particular are too cuttishly defined. His best portrait by far is the head of Cardinal Newman (438), in which he has not only caught the puzzled look of the knitted brow in the original, the bland sweetness yet firmness of the lips, and the deprecatory air accompanying the expression of latent power, but he has also indicated the mobile capacity of the massive features. Strong and thorough characterisation also distinguish the portraits of Cyril Johnson, J. H. Lorimer, T. Blake Wirgman, and G. Reid. But in the works of this school the material paint, as well as the facial characteristics, is apt to obtrude; there are, however, yet other portraits in which taste and reserve come into fuller play, and the artist does not, like a bad actor, interpose between us and his subject. All Mr. R. Lehmann's portraits are excellent examples of the value of reticence and refinement; and a similar remark applies to those of Miss Louisa Starr and A. Baccani. A portrait of a little girl leading a Dutch pug (388) by R. Symonds is a very sound, complete, unexaggerated piece of work. A half-length of Lady Lighton (620), by A. Glasgow, is graceful and refined, yet natural. J. Collier is unequal, and we cannot admire the taste of painting a lady lying at full length, with her children playing with her long uncoiffed hair (455). Other portrait works of mark are No. 481 by Mr. Hodgson, No. 1082 by E. U. Eddis, "Her Children's Children" (417) by J. Charles, "Mrs. Hubert Jerningham" (88) by H. Von Angeli, "Admiral Willes" (384) by Sydney Hodges, "Mr. Worrall" (1442) by C. Bragger, and those by Haynes Williams, S. Melton Fisher, W. Grossmith, T. Hill, E. Sainsbury, and S. Sidley.

The water-colour drawings seem to be below the average at the Academy, and as the painters of the better ones are more fully represented elsewhere, it will suffice to name the following contributors as best deserving the visitor's notice—viz., V. Cabianca, J. O. Long, Carl Haag, W. C. T. Dobson—a head of a girl called "Ione" (716); S. Hart (777), Madame de l'Aubinière—a view (809) in the mountains above Baveno, with peasants praying on hearing the Angelus: broad, true, and fine in sentiment; F. C. Newcombe—"Glen Sligachan, Skye" (827)—badly hung, yet, perhaps, the finest drawing here; Mary Forster, Marcella Walker, W. J. Muckley, H. Coutts, J. H. Henshall, W. Pilsbury, P. Ricketson, and Elizabeth Murray. Mr. Herkomer has again made the mistake (for obvious reasons) of forcing water-colours to the lifesize scale in his group of an old Bavarian peasant and young girl, called "Grandfather's Pet" (831). The engraving after this by the artist himself (1279), in a peculiar "mixed" manner, is decidedly discordant, and it is clear that he has not mastered an art to which other men find it necessary to devote their whole lives. Mr. Herkomer also exhibits three miniatures on ivory—a peasant couple, styled "Two Sides of a Question" (1383); a head of a peasant (1371); and portraits of his two children (1398). Judging from the exact sciography of these, it seems probable that they were executed with some aid from photography. The most important engraving seems to be Mr. Cousins's portrait, after Mr. Long, of Mrs. Brown (1270). Of the etching we may mention examples by C. Waltner, C. P. Slocombe, D. Law, M. L. Menpes, L. Lowenstam, Seymour Haden, Heywood Hardy, L. P. Philip, and R. Farren. The fine chalk drawings by F. Sandys, and those by E. Henley and J. H. Henshall; the miniatures by R. Thorburn, E. Tayler, Miss A. Dixon, R. Easton, E. Moira, and others, and some admirable Limoges plaques by D. de Cool should not be overlooked.

The inaugural exhibition of the recently-formed Yorkshire Fine-Art Society was opened last week by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen in the spacious well-lighted new galleries of the society, Athenæum-buildings, Leeds. The exhibition, which comprises over 1300 items, consists mainly of works contributed by the artists, and probably no better first exhibition of its kind was ever organised in the provinces. The second exhibition of the society, to consist exclusively of artists' contributions, will take place in the autumn; and

an art-club in connection with the society is now in course of formation. The ulterior object of the society is to provide a permanent gallery in the town.

A grand pianoforte constructed by Messrs. Broadwood, and decorated by Mr. E. Burne Jones, is very remarkable, constructively as well as decoratively. By a modification of the customary shape of the instrument, the artist-designer has reduced the usual long, inharmonious curve with happy effect; and in the paintings of the case, not only is Mr. Burne Jones seen at his best, but his art, with its fancy, its suggestions of spiritual beauty, and its wealth of resource derived from familiarity with the early Italian decorative painters, finds a fitting decorative field, that removes the technical objections which may be raised to his efforts in fine-arts proper. The exterior of the lid is painted with a charmingly appropriate subject—a Muse giving a theme to a Poet. Equally appropriate is the series of subjects in roundels, from the story of Orpheus and Eurydice, painted *en grisaille*, round the olive-coloured sides of the case. For invention, expression, and grace these surpass anything we had seen by the artist. In contrast with the sober exterior, the inside of the lid and the sounding-board are all ablaze with colour and gold. The latter is gilt and strewn with painted rose-petals—a pretty fancy; the former has for subject "Terra Omniparens," a vaguely beautiful grey-eyed female figure, seated on a vine painted light blue, about the convolutions of its branches being disposed her numerous infant progeny—some good, others bad, the latter resembling baby forms, and some of them suck eggs, with elfish mischief in their eyes. The colouring, however, is somewhat crude, and, though an ingenious conceit, the subject is obviously less suitable than the others.

The fifth annual exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs and artists, at Messrs. Howell and James's, Regent-street, is open, and well worth a visit. The professional work is generally excellent, but more remarkable is the advance made by the amateurs, and the great variety and frequent beauty of their productions. We regret that we have not space this week to notice even the works which have carried off the numerous prizes, given by Royal and other donors, to say nothing of some 140 works "commended" by the judges. Some admirable professional productions "not in competition" are shown by Messrs. Grenet, Mallet, Léonce, Ginot, Quest, Egoroff, Rylands, &c. Two very well modelled terra-cotta busts of Princesses Victoria and Louise, by Mr. H. McDowell, in one of the galleries, likewise deserve attention. Messrs. Howell and James have, further, established classes for "tapestry painting," and intend to hold an exhibition of this revived art in December and January next.

A collection of the works of the late Wilhelm Kimpel, whose portrait and memoir are given in our paper this week, is now being exhibited by the German Athenæum, at 93, Mortimer-street, Langham-place, as a tribute to the memory of their deceased friend.

We regret to announce the death on the 4th inst. of Mr. George Haydock Dodgson, in his sixty-ninth year, many years member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

THEATRES.

On Saturday afternoon a new original comedy-drama in one act, called "Hester's Mystery," by A. W. Pinero, was produced at the Folly, and, being successful, has been repeated. The piece possesses the advantage of a story, an item in which many modern pieces are sadly deficient. Hester is the daughter of Nance Butterworth, a widow (Miss Elsie Liston and Miss Eliza Johnstone). The latter, victimised by a brutal husband, has become an irritable woman, but she loves her daughter dearly, whom she still calls, even when grown-up, "her baby." Poor Hester marries without her mother's consent, and complications ensue; but ultimately she shows that her husband has sufficient means and is of the better class. Widow Nance is reconciled by these considerations, and particularly by the production of a little child whose presence completes the good work already begun. Nance Butterworth was well acted by Miss Eliza Johnstone, and Hester by Miss Elsie Liston; the other characters had competent representatives. Mr. Pinero is a member of a Lyceum company, and was not present at the performance.

On Monday a troupe of Dutch comedians appeared at the Imperial. It consists of the celebrated Rotterdam Dramatic Company, under the direction of Messrs. Le Gras, Van Zuylen, and Harpels. A four-act comedy, called "Annie Mie," was introduced to the British public; it is representative of country life in Zeeland, illustrated with complete scenic accessories and national costume. On Tuesday and Thursday an historical drama in seven acts was performed, entitled "Marie Antoinette," written by Madame Ristori. Miss Catharina Boersmans appeared as the heroine. On Wednesday an original one-act play by Mr. Rosier Faassen, entitled "De Militaire Willemsorde," and an original four-act comedy by Mr. Justus Van Maurike, entitled "Janus Tulp," were represented. English audiences are as yet unacquainted with the quality of Dutch acting; though it appears that the actors are well acquainted with English, and that the English drama is well known in Holland.

"The Danites," having been successful at Sadler's Wells, will be transferred to the Globe on the 28th inst. for a summer season.

"Mad!" is the startling title of a new comediotta by Mr. Edward Rose, to be played for the first time at the Olympic this afternoon. The piece turns upon the likeness of its two heroines (played by the Misses Amy and Louise Lionel, twin-sisters who marvellously resemble each other), and the consequent confusion in the mind of the proverbial "mad Englishman" (Mr. W. H. Vernon), who adores one of them. At the same performance Miss Edmiston, an actress from the provinces, will appear in "Much Ado About Nothing."

The little hall in Lower Seymour-street was well filled on Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Fairfax gave the second of her promised series of recitations. The selections upon the programme ranged from the tragic humour of the trial-scene from "The Merchant of Venice" to the delicate irony of a chapter from Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." The different personages were delineated with tact and skill. In order to give variety to the entertainment, a selection of vocal and instrumental music was provided, the singers being Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. Quartremayne.

A dramatic performance takes place this evening at Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, in favour of the widow and child of the late Mr. H. C. Walters, manager of the hall, consisting of the comediotta "Which is Which?" and the comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold."

The death of Mr. John Brougham, the actor and playwright, is announced by telegram from New York.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. THEODORE FRY (DARLINGTON).

Second son of Mr. Francis Fry, of Bristol, and cousin of Sir Edward Fry, a Judge of the Chancery Division; belongs to the well-known Quaker family. Born in 1836; educated at a private school in Bristol. Is Town Councillor of Darlington; vice-chairman of School Board. Is head of firm Messrs. Fry, Ianson, and Co., iron manufacturers.



MR. R. T. GURDON (SOUTH NORFOLK).

Mr. Robert Thornhaugh Gurdon, eldest son of Mr. Brampton Gurdon and Hon. Henrietta Gurdon, daughter of late Lord Colborne. Born 1829. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Norfolk, Colonel of Volunteers. Was once private secretary to Mr. Gladstone.



MR. H. WIGGIN (EAST STAFFORDSHIRE).

Son of late Mr. W. Wiggin, of Cheadle, and was born 1824. Is a merchant and manufacturer at Birmingham. A magistrate for Birmingham, and for Staffordshire and Worcestershire; a governor of King Edward's School, Birmingham. Married a daughter of Mr. David Malins, of Birmingham.



MR. JOHN SLAGG (MANCHESTER).

Eldest son of late Mr. John Slagg, Council Anti-Corn-Law League, intimate friend of Cobden. Born 1841. Merchant in Manchester. Vice-President Chamber of Commerce. Married daughter of Major German, Sevenoaks, Kent. Received 24,958 votes, highest number ever polled anywhere at general election.



MR. J. R. HOLLOND (BRIGHTON).

Second son of Rev. Edmund Hollond, Benhall Lodge, Suffolk. Born 1843. Educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1870. Is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Keats, of Braziers, Oxfordshire. His uncle was the late Mr. R. Hollond, M.P. for Hastings.



MR. W. H. LONG (NORTH WILTSHIRE).

Mr. Walter Hume Long, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, of Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, who, as well as his father, was M.P. for North Wiltshire. Born 1854. Is High Sheriff of Wiltshire and Captain Yeomanry Cavalry. Married a daughter of Earl of Cork.



MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD (SALFORD).

Younger son of Mr. Arnold, Whartons, Framfield, Sussex. Born 1833. Was land-surveyor and civil engineer, Assistant-Commissioner of Public Works in Lancashire for Cotton Famine Relief, 1863. Author of "History of Cotton Famine," "From Levant through Persia," "Social Politics," "Free Land." Was editor of *Echo*, evening paper.



CAPTAIN J. E. F. AYLMER (MAIDSTONE).

Eldest son of Mr. Arthur Percy Aylmer, of Cork, and nephew to Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart., of Donadea, Kildare. Born 1838, educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Was an officer 8th, 33rd, 54th Regiments, and on Government Small Arms Committee. Was Chairman of Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Railway.



VISCOUNT COLE (ENNISKILLEN).

Right Hon. Lowry Egerton Cole, Viscount Cole, eldest son of Earl of Enniskillen. Born 1845. Educated at Eton. Held Ensign's commission in Rifle Brigade, 1872 to 1875. Is magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Fermanagh, was High Sheriff 1870. Married a daughter of late Mr. Douglas Baird, Closeburn, Dumfries.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



CAPTAIN HERON-MAXWELL (KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE).

Son of the late Rev. Michael Maxwell-Heron, of Heron and Kirouch-tree, Kirkcudbrightshire. He was born in 1836, and was educated at Harrow. He served in the 1st Regiment of Foot from 1855 to 1863. Is married to a daughter of Mr. W. Stancombe, Blount's Court, Wiltshire.



MR. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE (SALFORD).

Second son late Sir Elkanah Armitage, Knight, High Sheriff, Lancashire 1866. Born 1823. Cotton manufacturer, Chairman of Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Magistrate of county, city, and borough. Received 11,116 votes in Salford; Mr. Arthur Arnold, 11,110. Highest poll at the preceding election, for Mr. Cawley, 7003.



MR. T. C. THOMPSON (DURHAM CITY).

Son of late Mr. T. Thompson, of Fawcett House and Seaton, Durham. Born 1821. Educated at Harrow, and at Durham University, of which he is a Fellow. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1844; went Northern Circuit, but now Equity draughtsman. Elected for Durham 1874, but was unseated on petition.



SIR HENRY TYLER (HARWICH).

Son of late Mr. John Chatfield Tyler, born 1827; educated at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; held commission in Royal Engineers. Appointed Chief Inspector of Railways for Board of Trade; has been Chairman of several Railway Companies. Married daughter of General Sir C. Pasley.



PROFESSOR BRYCE (TOWER HAMLETS).

Eldest son of Dr. James Bryce, of Glasgow. Born 1838. Educated at Glasgow University, and at Trinity College, Oxford, and is Fellow of Oriel. Is a practising barrister; Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxford; Professor of Civil Law to Council of Legal Education. Author of "The Holy Roman Empire" and "Travels in Transcaucasia."



MR. W. BIDDELL (WEST SUFFOLK).

Born at Playford, Suffolk, 1825. Is a land agent and valuer in Suffolk. Has been Chairman of two Farmers' Clubs, of the West Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture, and of two local Highway Boards. Is married (secondly) to daughter of Mr. Robert Howard. Resides at Lavenham, Suffolk.



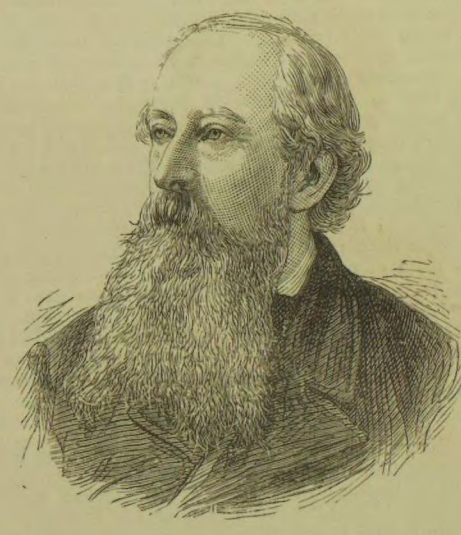
MR. W. Y. CRAIG (NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE).

Second son of late Mr. John Craig, of Burntisland. Born 1827. A mining engineer, and master of collieries and iron-mines. President of North Staffordshire Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and author of reports on these subjects. Married a daughter of Captain R. Stanney, Isle of Wight.



MR. H. BROADHURST (STOKE-UPON-TRENT).

Eldest son of the late Thomas Broadhurst, journeyman stonemason, of Littlemore, Oxfordshire. Was born in 1840. Worked as a journeyman stonemason till November, 1872. Was Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress. Married Eliza, daughter of Edward Olley, journeyman carrier.



MR. J. A. HARDCASTLE (BURY ST. EDMUNDS).

Mr. Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, son of late Mr. Alfred Hardcastle. Born 1815. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar 1841. Was M.P. for Colchester from 1847 to 1852, and for Bury St. Edmunds, 1857 to 1874. Married (secondly) Hon. Mary Scarlett, daughter of Lord Chancellor Campbell.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION.

Mr. John Fiske, of Harvard University, United States, gave his third and concluding lecture on American Political Ideas on Tuesday, the 1st inst. In his opening remarks he commented on the important work of the English race (a term which he greatly preferred to the misleading term Anglo-Saxon) which, starting from Angeln, a little district on the Baltic coast of Sleswick, has ever since exhibited a rare capacity for asserting and moulding foreign elements into its own political life. In relation to the long-continued struggle of advancing civilisation with barbarism in its efforts to supersede the military phase of society by the industrial, Mr. Fiske commented on the vigorous resistance of Greece to Persia, the conquests of Rome and Charlemagne, the results of the Crusades, and the maritime adventures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, culminating in the discovery and settlement of America. Through this immense increase of the area and physical strength of modern civilisation, it is now utterly improbable that Europe can ever again be seriously in danger from outer barbarism. The coincidence of the Protestant revolt with the struggle between Spain, France, and England, for the possession of America was very significant, since the possession of such an enormous amount of virgin soil must ensure to the conqueror unprecedented opportunities for the future development of its power and political principles. The proof of this is found in the present condition and stupendous future of all the British colonies. In concluding, Mr. Fiske expressed his opinion that the rising agricultural and industrial competition of the United States, and the depressing effects of the enormous military armaments, will eventually force the States of Europe into the formation of a federal union and the constitution of "a parliament of men" for the peaceful settlement of national disputes. Our limited space prevents our noticing several interesting topics in the lecture.

EARLY BUDDHISM.

Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, in his third and concluding lecture on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists, given on Thursday, the 3rd inst., described the third of the three divisions of Pāli Pitakas as consisting of seven complete works and a collection of fifteen shorter poetical books. The name of this third division, the Abhidhamma Pitaka, has often been incorrectly explained as signifying "the metaphysical collection;" but almost all that is known of its contents is devoted to elucidating and enlarging on the topic of "The Noble Eightfold Path," the connected system of mental self-culture summarised in "The Six Jewels of the Law." The Abhidhamma doctrine was not later than the doctrine of the Sutta Pitaka, as erroneously asserted; though doubtless some parts of the Buddhist Bible were of different dates. The doctrine of Karma, on which the first book of the Abhidhamma was based, was the same as that which underlies the teaching of the Sutta Pitaka. The separate existence of any individual, whether man, plant, god, or animal, was merely temporary. There was no abiding principle, as taught in the older theory of soul, in any individual of either of these classes. At the dissolution of each being a new person inherited the Karma or character of the deceased; but there was no such idea as that summed up in the well-known expression "the transmigration of souls" in the Buddhism of the Pāli Pitakas. The early Buddhist belief may be well summarised as "the doctrine of inherited character." In accordance with this theory, it was held that the insight, knowledge, and goodness which constituted Buddha-hood could not be acquired in one lifetime. They were the accumulated result of the continual efforts of many generations of successive Buddhists. An account of the actions and characters of these previous Bodhisats was the subject of the Jātaka book, a collection of Jātaka tales, which was one of the books of the Khuddaka Nikāya included by Buddhaghosa in the Abhidhamma Pitaka. Another work in the same division was the Dhammapada, or Scripture verses, a collection of 423 moral verses, expressing very enlightened and elevated sentiments, supposed to be brought together from other parts of the Pāli Pitakas. Mr. Davids read translations from several passages of these books, and concluded by showing how the Jātakas had come to be included in the current collection of stories, wrongly called "Æsop's Fables," and how the romance of Barlaam and Josaphat, based upon the Jātaka book, had led to the Buddha being enrolled among the Christian saints.

ANALYSIS OF ORNAMENT.

Mr. H. Heathcote Statham, who gave the discourse at the last evening meeting, on Friday, the 4th inst., began by defining ornament as any design which is added to an object to increase the beauty or expressiveness of that object, excluding from the definition whatever design has a separate artistic interest of a higher kind, such as figure-drawing. Ornament is therefore relative in its interest, and must be judged in relation to its fitness for its position, its objects, and the material in which it is executed. In its application, ornament may be classed under two heads—surface ornament, intended merely to diversify an otherwise bare surface; and functional ornament, intended to emphasize certain parts or functions of the object to which it is applied. Examples of these various applications of ornament were shown in a number of large diagrams. Ornament, in itself, again falls into two classes—that which may be called "abstract ornament," such as the Greek and Arabic fret patterns, which only represent general symmetry and proportion; and "natural ornament," which is more or less an imitation of nature. There is also a third class, consisting in the imitation of artificial objects, which has been largely employed, but which should be repudiated as bad and vulgar in taste. The design of useful articles, such as furniture, in the form most expressive of their function, is in itself a class of ornamental treatment; that being really artistic which is constructively correct and expressive, which much of what is now called "art-furniture" is not. The relation of natural ornament to nature was illustrated in a series of lithographed sketches, placed in the hands of the audience, showing the varied treatment which natural foliage must undergo in its application to various materials.

THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA.

Professor Henry Morley, in his fifth and concluding lecture on the Dramatists before Shakespeare, given on Saturday last, resumed his comments on the works of Christopher Marlowe, beginning with "The Life and Death of Dr. Faustus," produced in 1588, and based upon a chap-book published at Frankfurt-on-Maine in 1587, which at once became widely popular through translations and metrical versions, and which has furnished the groundwork of Goethe's great work. The plot, which afforded scope for deep passion, is interspersed with comic scenes, and has a moral purpose, as showing the fatal result of presumptuously putting human intellect in opposition to Divine wisdom. The hero, having mastered all other knowledge, betakes himself to the study of magic, resists the pleading voice of his good angel, and barters his soul to have a familiar spirit; Mephistopheles, at his command for twenty-five years, at the expiration of which term he is carried off in the sight of the audience. The prologue and epilogue are calm and dignified. After reading some extracts

the Professor noticed Marlowe's other plays "The Jew of Malta" and "Edward II.," in which he somewhat approaches Shakspeare in his treatment of the light and shade of human character. An analysis, with extracts, was then given of Thomas Kyd's powerful but bombastic play, "The Spanish Tragedy," abounding in madness and blood, which appeared about 1588. The times were stirring, and the energy of the Elizabethan drama fully corresponded to the political and religious feelings of the people. Passages were then read from Robert Greene's singular drama, "A Looking-Glass for London and England," in which is exhibited all the wickedness of the time, with an exhortation to repentance, by a prophet, to which all the audience said, "Amen." When Greene died, in 1592, and Marlowe was killed, in 1593, Shakspeare, whose training may be said to have closed, had the theatre to himself. Greene, in his "Groat's Worth of Wit," called him "an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, with his tiger's heart in a player's hide, who supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you, and, being an absolute Johannes Factotum, is, in his own conceit, the only Shakescene in a country." Henry Chettle, a few weeks later, apologised for printing this tirade, and testified to Shakspeare's "demeanour as no less civil than he excellent in the quality he professes; besides divers of worship have reported his uprightness of dealing, which argues his honesty; and his facetious grace in writing approves his art." This appears to be the earliest mention of our great dramatist.

With this lecture the Royal Institution season was closed.

THE MAGAZINES.

From their deficiency in incident, Mr. Henry James's longer stories are not in general well adapted for publication in a serial form, and the first instalment of "Washington Square," his new contribution to the *Cornhill*, leaves the reader's interest languid. It does not appear to be deficient in the delicate humour and subtle discrimination of character which constitute his especial merit as a novelist; but a story in instalments requires a sustained interest. Plot is still more conspicuously wanting in Mr. Black's "White Wings," and the want cannot be redeemed by the frequent brightness and freshness of the descriptions. Far more effective than either for magazine purposes is Mr. James Payn's masterly little tale "The Guinea Box," an admirable instance of artistic construction and the development of powerful interest from a single incident, crowned by a dénouement which eludes the reader's curiosity just as it seems on the point of being gratified. The most remarkable of the other contributions is a brilliant sketch of Thoreau, by a writer, however, who seems to have imbibed some of Thoreau's love of paradox. His obligations to Emerson and his comparative want of balance might have been more strongly insisted upon. Dr. Kitchener and his "Cook's Oracle" afford material for an amusing study.

Macmillan inflicts two disappointments upon us. Mr. Stopford Brooke's essay on Shelley, which looked promising, proves to be neither more nor less than a reprint of his preface to his "Golden Treasury" selections from the poet; and Mr. Sebastian Evans's announcement of "a lost poem by Edmund Spenser" is no recovery of a treasure, but merely a ventilation of his theory that the noble poem on Mutability was never intended to form a portion of the "Faerie Queene." Sir Charles Trevelyan makes amends by an able essay on Russia and England in Central Asia, which proceeds throughout, however, on what many will regard as the fallacy that the pledges of the former Power are as trustworthy as those of the latter. "Harman Blennerhassett" is an interesting account of a romantic and unfortunate Irish gentleman, settled in America, who was ruined by becoming the tool of Aaron Burr in the latter's enterprise against Mexico. It seems pretty clear, however, that Blennerhassett's affairs were embarrassed before his acquaintance with the intriguing ex-Vice-President. Dr. Richter's remarks on the sculptures on the façade of St. Mark's, Venice, are full of interest.

The most prominent contribution to *Blackwood* is a very amusing suggestion for the "Reconstruction of Sheepfolds," in the ecclesiastical sense. This object it is proposed to attain by carrying the diocesan system into morals, and appointing bishops charged respectively with the oversight of trade, politics, and other important departments. The idea is worked out with great humour and plentiful hits at Mr. Gladstone. A British officer in Cabul investigates the question of Yakub Khan's complicity in the late massacre, and determines that, although not an active participator, he was a permitting and consenting party. "Bush Life in Queensland" and "Fishing and Fishing Literature" are very entertaining papers.

Fraser has several papers interesting both in subject and treatment, although not exceptional in either. Foremost among these may be named Dr. Lyon Playfair's observations on the threatened agricultural competition of America and Canada, based upon observations made in a recent tour. If Dr. Playfair is right, the conditions of land tenure in England must soon be revised, or land must soon go out of cultivation. Mr. Grant Allen's essay on "Geology and History" powerfully points out the influence of the former upon the latter, especially as exemplified in the history of Great Britain. Miss Clerke condenses the natural history of the diamond and the attempts to manufacture it into a very readable essay. The impracticability of Mr. T. C. Horsfall's scheme for rendering British art popular by establishing periodical competitions in the illustration of works of imagination, selected by the Royal Academy, is as manifest as the writer's earnestness.

The most interesting papers in the *Fortnightly* relate to the East. Mr. Albert Gray, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, gives a very satisfactory account of the successful efforts of the English authorities to repair and extend useful public works in Ceylon by fostering self-government in the village communities. Mr. Edgar's essay on Indian Buddhism contains an interesting sketch of the development of the chief schools of Buddhist theology and metaphysics, and is remarkable for the view that the extinction of Buddhism in the land of its birth was not owing to Brahmin, but to Mohammedan persecution. Mr. Stillman prognosticates the ultimate reconstitution of Austria as a great South Slavonic federation. An anonymous writer on the mediæval church forcibly points out the hindrances to national prosperity occasioned by the disproportionate possessions of the clergy.

The *Contemporary Review* has two very agreeable contributions, not the less pleasant for being rather abstracts of information than original essays—Miss Hopkins's entertaining notes on the ways of ants and Mr. Stokes's summary of the leading facts to be deduced from the study of Greek Christian inscriptions. Mr. Lillie's essay on Balzac is spoiled by a partisan bias; not equally conspicuous in M. Scherer's really very candid exposition of the reasons which prevent the French Republic from living on good terms with the Roman Church. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's protest against the predominance of wealth in Parliamentary contests is rendered almost ridiculous by his appeal to the example of Ireland.

The *Nineteenth Century* is, as usual, the hospitable refuge of

widely-differing creeds and views on a great variety of subjects. The necessity of the Afghan war, for example, affirmed by Herr Vambéry in an able discussion of the mutual position of England and Russia in Asia, has a strong bearing on the questions of Indian finance discussed between Mr. Laing and General Strachey. Mr. Laing, as is but natural, evinces a strong disposition to make the Indian deficit a weapon against the late Administration in questions to which it is entirely irrelevant, while General Strachey's pardonable concern for his absent brother manifestly betrays him into special pleading. The nearer the General comes to convincing us that the financier might excusably underrate the cost of a campaign by three millions, the more unaccountable must appear the financier's confidence in dealing with items so precarious. Errors excepted should be appended very legibly to every Indian budget. Another paper on Indian affairs is from the pen of a native Mohammedan gentleman, who naturally thinks that the proportion of native Government officials should be increased, but sees no way to effect this except by diminishing the number of the English. This, we imagine, will generally be thought too dangerous an experiment. More general interest will, no doubt, be felt in the characteristic contributions of Mr. Ruskin and Professor Huxley. Mr. Ruskin, treating of the healthy and morbid elements in fiction, selects Scott as the exemplar of the former, and brings modern fiction generally under the category of the latter. Even Scott is not sane enough for Mr. Ruskin, and he shows a quaint ingenuity in connecting what he considers feeble or reprehensible in him with the circumstances of his bodily health. Professor Huxley, taking Voltaire's celebrated apologue of Zadig for a text, shows that the apparent divination which enables a man of science to reconstruct an extinct animal from a fossil-bone is no other than the common-sense inference which aided Zadig to describe the Queen's lost dog. Mr. J. C. Robinson contributes an able survey of the constitution and general tendencies of our chief national museums, concluding rather unexpectedly with a recommendation of Trusteeships as affording the best system of administration after all, with certain obvious accompaniments and restrictions. We can but mention Professor Hillebrand's acute remarks on contemporary religious tendencies in England, and Miss Lonsdale's handsome apology to the medical staff of Guy's Hospital, which we hope will contribute to appease an unfortunate controversy.

Besides the continuations of two good novels, and a pretty poem by Frances L. Gardner, the *Atlantic Monthly* has an essay by Mr. Grant White on the text of "King Lear," a disheartening view of the political situation "down South," and a more encouraging anticipation of the future of gold and silver mining in the States, that troublesome region included.

Scribner teems with excellent articles, among which those on Blake and Thackeray as artists, both copiously illustrated by examples of their work, deserve especial mention. Thackeray's talent is, perhaps, hardly sufficiently appreciated. There are also an account of the negro immigration into Kansas, and a very interesting summary of what has been hitherto accomplished in the decipherment of Cypriote inscriptions.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has another of Mr. Mew's interesting studies of Spanish literature, the subject this time being Cervantes's pastoral "La Galatea," and a very interesting explanation by Miss Eleanor Marx, "How Shakspeare became Popular in Germany." Miss Marx points out that Shakspeare's acceptance by the German people was not, after all, so much owing to his recognition by great authors as by great actors, especially Schröder. *Temple Bar*, besides its serial stories, has an able criticism on the plays of Dryden, doing full justice to their neglected beauties; a pleasing account of Cowper, and the first part of a short tale, "Mrs. Pierrepont," written with power and feeling. *Belgravia* is in general very entertaining. *London Society* is chiefly remarkable for the continuation of "The Violin Player," and the *University Magazine* for that of "Too Red a Dawn." It is announced that this periodical will henceforth be published quarterly. *Time* was received too late to be noticed.

The article on "Queen Victoria and Art," illustrated, by her Majesty's express permission, with copies of sketches by the Queen and the late Prince Consort, appear in the June number of the *Magazine of Art*. This, we understand, forms the first of a series of articles to appear in this magazine illustrating the interest taken in art by various members of the Royal family. Among the numerous other serials published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are the Popular Edition of the Doré Illustrated Bible, Family Magazine, Quiver, Old and New London; Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; Farrar's Life of Christ, Illustrated; the Family Physician; and British Battles on Land and Sea.

We have also received Part II. of The Great Historic Galleries of England, edited by Lord Ronald Gower (containing photographs of Holbein's "Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan," at Arundel Castle; Murillo's "Prodigal Son," at Stafford House; and Greuze's "Innocence," at Hertford House), the Popular Science Review, the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, Journal of Science, Covent Garden Magazine, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, Argosy, Churchman's Magazine, Victoria Magazine (containing a pithy article by J. B. Rundell, entitled "English Spelling Reform: its position and prospects in 1880"), Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark (containing portraits of Sir R. Lush, Mr. R. Browning, and Mr. W. C. T. Dobson, R.A.), Welcome Hour, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Good Words, Home, Social Notes, Sanitary Engineer, Children's Advocate, Animal World, Mission Life, Chatterbox, and the Phrenological Magazine. Among the Fashion Books are Le Pollet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion (which, notwithstanding the destruction by fire of the editorial offices, appears in good time, with its full complement of coloured plates and wood engravings of the Paris and London fashions), Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Day of Rest, Welcome, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, and the Christian Age.

The will of the Dowager Lady Rashleigh, who died in South Devon last year, at the age of ninety-eight, was the subject of inquiry in the Probate Court last Saturday. The old lady, having an aversion to lawyers, had disposed of a fortune of about £30,000 upon a sheet of note-paper, which, after her death, was found to have been split in two and stitched together. The question was whether the first piece, by which her nephew (since deceased and now appearing by his widow) was appointed residuary legatee, was written at the time the will was signed and attested. The jury found for the will in its entirety.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT BURDETT, BART.

Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, Derbyshire, and Ramsbury Manor, Wilts, died at his chambers in the Albany on the 7th inst., aged eighty-four. He was only son of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P., so distinguished in the political events of his time, and of Sophia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Coutts, the banker of the Strand. In early life, in 1818, he entered the Army, and attained the rank of Colonel. In 1844 he succeeded his father in the ancient baronetcy and the large estates of his family, and is now himself succeeded (never having been married) by his cousin, Colonel Francis Burdett, of Ancaster House, Richmond, Surrey. Baroness Burdett-Coutts is sister of the Baronet whose decease we record; and becomes, by the decease issueless of her brother, coheir of the baronies of Berkeley, Tyes, Latimer, and Badlesmere. The family of Burdett, formerly of Arrow and now of Foremark, is one of very ancient descent, being derived from the marriage of Sir Robert Burdett, M.P. for Warwickshire, with Elizabeth de Camville, heiress of Arrow.

RIGHT HON. SIR STEPHEN CAVE.

The Right Hon. Sir Stephen Cave, G.O.B., an eminent statesman, late Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, died on the 7th inst. He was born in 1820, the eldest son of the late Daniel Cave, Esq., of Cleve Hill, Bristol; was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1843 a second-class in classics, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, joining the Western Circuit. In 1856 he entered Parliament as member for Shoreham, and sat for that borough until the late dissolution. In 1866, after filling a special mission to Paris, he was appointed Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade; and in 1874, on the return of his party, received a renewal of the office of Paymaster-General. In 1875 he went to Egypt, charged by Lord Beaconsfield to report on the financial condition of that country. He was J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and a Director of the Bank of England. He married, in 1852, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. William Smyth, of Elkington Hall, Lincolnshire. Sir Stephen Cave was made a G.C.B. in April last.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Moses Elmhirst, Esq., on the 4th inst., at West Ashby Grove, Lincolnshire, aged seventy-three.

General Philip Kearney Macgregor Skinner, C.B., at Cheltenham, on the 3rd inst., aged seventy-four. He served with the field force in the Mahee Kanta and Edur Districts in 1835-6, and with the Bombay column in the Punjab campaign. He had a medal, with two clasps.

The Rev. Charles Spencer Ellicott, one of the oldest and most respected clergymen in the Midlands, on the 5th inst., in his eighty-second year. He held the rectory of Whitwell from 1818 to 1877, and the vicarage of Threckingham from 1829 to 1878. His only son is Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

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Chippendale	2
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THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the volunteer commanding officers was held yesterday week at the offices of the National Rifle Association, when a resolution was passed to the effect that Hyde Park is the only available site for the proposed review.

The metropolitan volunteers had again a busy evening's work last Saturday, as, in addition to their official inspections, there were brigade drills both in Hyde Park and Bushey Park, and the annual competition of the 37th Middlesex Rifles, while most of the regiments not engaged in one of the above-mentioned events held commanding officers' parades in preparation for going through similar ordeals.

The annual prize meeting of the Sussex Volunteers' Association took place at Brighton on Thursday week. The bronze medal was won by Private Gates, 1st Sussex; and the first prizes in each of the other matches were taken by Sergeant Chackfield and Private Savage, both of the 2nd Sussex, Quartermaster-Sergeant Potter, Brighton Artillery, and Colour-Sergeant Purchase, 2nd Sussex.

Extraordinary scoring was made in the third day's shooting at the Metropolitan Rifle Meeting. The All-Comers Prize, shot for with the Martini-Henry, was won, with the splendid score of 99, by Private J. Wyatt, of the London Rifle Brigade. Three 98s were made. The Snider Prize was carried off by Colour-Sergeant Brooking, Queen's (Westminster) with 93 points. Five of the bronze medals were won by Sergeant Pullman, South Middlesex; Corporal Rothor, London Rifle Brigade; Sergeant Wace, Honourable Artillery Company; Private Torr, St. George's; Private Bullimore, Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade; while there was a tie for the last Middlesex medal between Corporal West, 39th Middlesex, and Private Cameron, of the Queen's (Westminster). Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, of the 18th Middlesex, won the Duke of Westminster's prize of £25.

The council of the National Artillery Association have issued the programme of the forthcoming meeting, which opens on the 31st of next month at Shoeburyness. The first division joins on that date, and the second division will occupy the camp on Aug. 7. The prize-list, including gifts from her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Corporation of London and the City companies, the Secretary of State for War, Sir Richard Wallace, and many others, is nearly the same as last year; and the competitions at sea ranges will be with the 40-pounder breechloading Armstrong, 64-pounder Palliser, and the 10-inch gun.

The friends and supporters of the Newspaper Press Fund will hold their anniversary dinner on Saturday, the 19th inst., at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester. The list of stewards includes members of the Corps Diplomatique and a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Julius Benedict will, as heretofore, assume the direction of the musical programme, in which Mr. Sims Reeves has expressed his desire to take part.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada during the past week show a large decrease as compared with the previous week; the total imports being—1244 cattle, 2366 sheep, 3420 quarters of beef, 1300 carcasses of mutton, and 200 dead pigs. Two vessels of the new line of steamers from Denmark and England have arrived at Harwich from Esbjerg with nearly 1000 head of cattle and sheep, and large cargoes of Danish farm produce.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VA (U.S.).—Letter and card received. The author's solution of No. 1886 must have surprised you. Thanks for your kind intentions.

P J.—Your address should have accompanied the problem; there is, however, a second solution to it by 1. B to R 3rd (ch), 2. Q to Kt 5th (ch), or 2. Q takes P (ch), according to Black's first move.

EAST MARDEN.—1. K takes Kt appears to be a good defence.

J A (Broadmoor).—Your solutions are correct, but some of them came to hand too late for acknowledgment in the usual place.

D W C (Siberia).—Thanks for the last budget or problems.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF 1889 and 1890 received from Rev. J. Wills, Portland, U.S.A., and Va, U.S.A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1891 received from S Lowe, Norman Rumbelow, Pierce Jones, Lillie, Vyrniew House, W J Eggleston, James Atkinson, M Gonzales, J Foulque, F Junta, Juan Carrasco, O W Barlow, G Balfour, and Viator.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1892 received from J Glossop, H T Young, G C Baxter, S Lowe, Norman Rumbelow, Pierce Jones, M Dawson, Vyrniew House, J Taperell, J Bumstead, W Rintinton, T D H, C W Barlow, A Black Knight, M Gonzales, J Foulque, F Junta, and Juan Carrasco.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1893 received from H B, W G G Jackson, C W Barlow, A Black Knight, H T Young, Shadforth, Julia Short, Alpha, Cant, Alfyn, S Farrant, R Ingersoll, C Darragh, H Barrett, C S Cox, E Elsbury, Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, C Oswald, Lulu, D Templeton, H Brewster, Nerina, G L Mayne, An Old Hand, Jupiter Junior, N Warner, B Jessop, Kitten, R Gray, M O'Halloran, B L Dyke, H Langford, Elsie, N Cator, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, H Blacklock, G Balfour, Viator, Kentish Man, A Z, G Fosbrooke, D W Kell, Yorkist, S P R, G C Baxter, Norman Rumbelow, Carica, R H Brooks, Dr F St, Smutch, Pierce Jones, J W W, W M Curtis, W S Leest, and C F Jones.

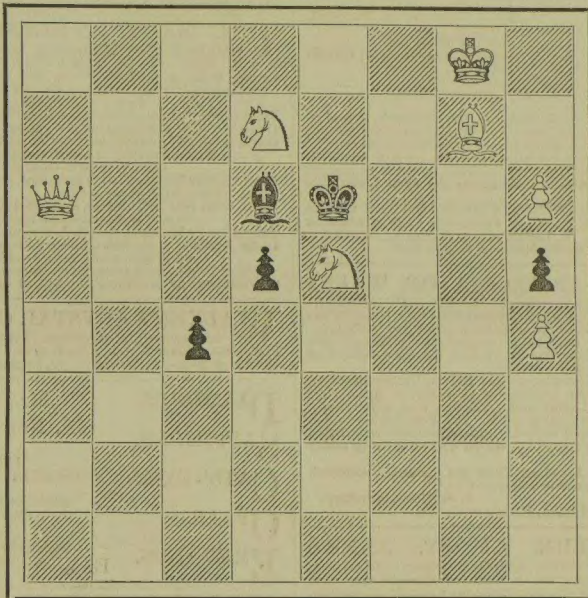
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1892.

WHITE.
1. B to K R 4th
2. B to Q 8th
3. Kt (either) mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1895.

By C. CALLANDAR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Played at Moscow, between Messrs. HELLWIG and MAUDE.

(Queen's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q 2nd	R takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Castles (Q R)	Q to Kt 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	17. P to K R 3rd	
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		
5. P takes K P			
		18. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
6. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	19. K R to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 6th
7. P to K 6th	B to B 4th	20. Q to K sq	R to B sq
		21. Q takes Kt	Kt takes B (ch)
		22. R takes Kt	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
		23. Q takes P	P takes R
		24. Q to Q 4th	B takes P
		25. Kt to K 4th	K to Kt sq
		26. K to B 2nd	B to B sq
		27. K to Kt 3rd	R to K 7th (ch)
			R to K 7th
		28. Q to B 4th (ch)	Q takes Q
		29. P takes Q	P to B 4th
		30. Kt to B 3rd	K to B 2nd
		31. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
		32. R to K sq	R takes R
		33. Kt takes R	
		34. K to B 2nd	B to Kt 5th
		35. K to Q 3rd	K to Q 3rd
		36. K to K 3rd	B to K 4th (ch)
		37. Kt to B 3rd	B takes Kt
		38. K takes B	K to K 3rd
		39. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd
		40. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
		41. P takes P	K to B 3rd
		42. K to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
		43. P takes P	K takes P
			White resigned.

On the subject of the match between Harrwitz and Löwenthal the following letter from "Delta" will be read with interest, more especially as the competitors are little known to the rising generation of chessplayers. For that reason it may be as well to explain that this very remarkable battle was preceded by a prolonged war of words between the players, in the course of which each had openly expressed his contempt for the other's skill. Harrwitz imparting peculiar emphasis to the offensive sentiment by declaring his intention of making it a "love" match! The match was begun on Sept. 26, 1853, at the Ship Hotel, Spring-gardens, and continued, through phases of moral excitement which now appear supremely ridiculous, until the close of the year. Harrwitz won the first two games, Löwenthal the next three; then Harrwitz went to Brighton, forfeiting two games for the indulgence, returned to the "Ship" and, when his score was only two games to nine, he won or drew every one of the next fourteen games played. On Dec. 14, nearly three months after the commencement of the match, the score stood at ten to each player and eleven draws. Draws did not count in those days, and, even commercially considered, were worthless to the players. Harrwitz won again, scoring eleven and the match.

"SANQUHAR, N.B., May 26, 1880.

"Dear Sir,—I saw lately a reference to the extraordinary result of the match between Löwenthal and Harrwitz in 1853. I believe that I can throw some light upon the matter. Löwenthal dined with me at my hotel in London in March, 1854. He seemed to me to be in very low spirits at that time. I inquired about the match, and he said that in the latter part of it he grew quite nervous over it. His backers were so anxious that he should win, and he felt so anxious himself. That very anxiety spoiled his play. He had, too, to try and force a winning game, against the waiting game of his opponent. This is, to my mind, a sufficient explanation of the whole matter. It is very difficult indeed, at times, to force a game, if your antagonist be content to make a draw of it. What I have said does not at all detract from the wonderful play made by Harrwitz, when the odds were so much against him. What my friend Löwenthal failed in was want of nerve or pluck at the crisis of an important match. It must be kept in mind that about thirty years ago Löwenthal and Harrwitz had each their backers, who insisted that their man was the better player of the two. As I have already said, in my 'Reminiscences,' I believe, from my experience of their play with myself—'experientia docet'—that they were quite of equal strength.—Yours faithfully,

"DELTA."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1875) with four codicils (dated Dec. 10, 1878; Nov. 25 and Dec. 1, 1879; and January, 1880) of Frances Elizabeth, Viscountess Jocelyn, late of No. 8, Hertford-street, Mayfair, who died on March 26 last at the Hôtel de la Californie, Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, France, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Hon. Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore, Viscount Sudley, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix leaves to her son-in-law, Viscount Sudley, pecuniary legacies amounting to £11,000, and an annuity of £600; and the residue of her property upon trust for the children of her late daughter, Viscountess Sudley; in the event of no child of her said daughter living to attain twenty-one, or dying under that age without leaving lawful issue, she bequeaths £15,000 each to the Royal National Consumption Hospital, Ventnor, and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. The bequests to testatrix's son, the Earl of Roden, have lapsed by his death in her lifetime without leaving issue. The deceased Viscountess was the youngest daughter of the fifth Earl Cowper, and an extra Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1879) of John Albert Scott Freeland, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, who died at Naples on May 3, 1880, was proved on the 5th inst., the personal estate being sworn under £300,000 in England. The testator appoints William Young, of Ryeccotes, Dulwich, and George Freeland Barbour, of Bonskeid, Perthshire, his executors, and also trustees for the benefit of his nephew (a minor), the only child of Eugene, Baron Roissard de Bellet, of Nice. The only other bequests are to his executors above named.

The will (dated July 6, 1877) of Mr. Abraham Mocatta, late of No. 35, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Frederic David Mocatta, the son, Samuel Mocatta, and Abraham De Mattos Mocatta, the grandson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the West London Synagogue for British Jews, Upper Berkeley-street; £100 each to the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor, Devonshire-square, the Cancer Hospital, University College Hospital, the London Hospital, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Spitalfields; £50 each to the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, the Beth Holim Hospital, the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, Walmer-square, Notting-hill, the Institution for the Indigent Blind of the Jewish Persuasion, the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, the Jews' School, called Shadze Tikva, and the Jews' Home, Stepney; and £100 to his said son to be distributed by him among poor people or charitable institutions. To his wife, Mrs. Miriam Mocatta, he leaves £1400 and his residence, with the furniture, plate, jewellery, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; and legacies to children, grandchildren, and others. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to some further bequests to children and grandchildren, as to one fourth for his son, the said Frederic David Mocatta; as to another fourth for the three children of his late son, Jacob Mocatta; as to another fourth for his grandson, David Frederic Schloss; and as to the remaining fourth upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Mrs. Miriam Mocatta.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1856) with four codicils (dated Sept. 6, 1860; Feb. 26, 1861; March 2, 1867; and May 12, 1871) of Mr. Richard Mills, formerly one of the clerks in the Court of Chancery and afterwards one of the Taxing-Masters of the said Court, late of Eltham, Kent, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Richard Mills and Thomas Wilgress Mills, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to Rachael Margaret Cullen, the governess to his daughters, an annuity of £50; to Anne Solly, an old servant, an annuity of £25; and there are bequests and money legacies to his children to equalise their several portions. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his seven children as tenants in common.

The will (dated July 5, 1875) of Mr. George Day Harrison, formerly of Cedar Cottage, Datchet, Bucks, late of Somerset Villa, Homefield-road, Wimbledon, who died on April 2 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Benson Day Harrison, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Marianne Emma Harrison, £100, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, and household effects. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for her for life, then for his issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint, and, in default of appointment, to all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1879) of Mrs. Eliza Matilda Hubbuck, late of Rosenthal, Catford, Kent, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Edward Martin Hubbuck, and William Hubbuck, and Augustus George Hubbuck, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. There are various gifts to her children, and legacies to her two sisters. The residue of her property the testatrix leaves to her said sons, William and Augustus George.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1879) of Miss Juliana Boucherett, late of No. 15, Clarendon-square, Leamington, who died on April 15 last, at Arbury, Warwickshire, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mr. Charles Newdigate Newdegate, M.P., the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix, after leaving some annuities, gives the residue of her property, real and personal, to her said nephew.

The will dated (Jan. 24, 1874) of Major Edward John Ward-Ashton, R.A., late of Appleby Castle, Westmorland, who died on March 1 last, at Woolwich, was proved on the 25th ult. by George Nevitt Bennett, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator devises the Gorstage Hall Estate, Cheshire, to the use of his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Elliott, for life, with remainder to his sister, Mrs. Amelia Susan Dyer, for life, then as she shall by will appoint, and in default of such appointment to her husband, Major Henry Clement Swimmer-ton Dyer, for life, and then to their children in equal shares; the plate, pictures, and furniture at Gorstage Hall are made heirlooms to go with the estate. The residue of his property he gives to his said sister.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1876) of Mr. Kenelm Henry Digby, late of Shaftesbury House, Kensington, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by the Hon. Herbert Dormer, the son-in-law, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his property, estate, and effects to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Jane Elizabeth Alice Dormer.

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